FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE OF VANCE STATEMENT ON SALT II ACCORD

Belgrade Radio

AU100844 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has announced that the United States and the Soviet Union have solved in principle all questions for the conclusion of the second treaty on the strategic arms limitation, SALT II. Vance said that the treaty would probably be signed by Presidents Brezhnev and Carter in Vienna in the middle of June.

TANJUG Report

LD100918 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2141 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 9 (TANJUG)--The United States and the Soviet Union have in principle settled all questions relating to their conclusion of another treaty on limits to strategic armament, SALT-II, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told a specially held press conference here today. Still to be considered in Geneva are only some treaty details, mostly of technical character, probably for another two or three weeks, and then the treaty will be signed by Soviet President Brezhnev and U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Vance said. The date and place for their summit have not yet been fixed, and will be made known later but it is claimed here that the two presidents will meet in mid-June, most probably in Vienna.

Sofia Radio

AU100831 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has made a statement to journalists noting that the Soviet Union and the United States have achieved agreement in principle on signing a treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons. Certain final details, such as drawing up and drafting the treaty, as well as fixing the date and place of the new Soviet-U.S. meeting for the signing of this treaty, must still be specified.

Warsaw Radio

LD100930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance declared in Washington yesterday that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on a strategic weapons limitation agreement, SALT-II, have been concluded. The final draft of the agreement will be prepared in the coming days by the Soviet and U.S. delegations in Geneva. Vance said that the treaty will be signed during a meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and President Carter. The date and place of the meeting are being discussed at present. Vance stressed that the SALT-II agreement (?concerning limitation) of strategic weapons by United States of America and the Soviet Union constitutes the opening of a new stage in disarmament negotiations and thus opens the road for more constructive and peaceful relations between the two countries.

Budapest Radio

ID100850 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed in principle about the SALT-II agreement and the date of the Soviet-U.S. summit is to be announced shortly. The news was announced by the U.S. Secretary of State Vance added that work on the final text of the treaty is to be terminated in the forthcoming weeks by the delegations negotiating in Geneva. With this, the series of negotiations which has lasted for 6 and 1/2 years will be concluded. The new agreement will replace the first interim agreement signed 7 years ago. At the press briefing, Defense Secretary Brown again denied claims by opponents of the treaty that observance control cannot be assured. The U.S. Defense Secretary reiterated that SALT-II is based on stability and the military equivalence of the signatories.

East Berlin Radio

ID100042 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Vance spoke in Washington this evening about the stage reached in the Soviet-U.S. SALT negotiations. Horst Kaeubler sent us this report by telephone from the American Capital: This is the news we have all been waiting for for weeks, now it has happened. It has just been announced here in Washington that the Soviet-American negotiations have been successfully concluded; the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons between the USSR and the United States has been drawn up. The official announcement was made in the White House as Secretary of State Vance and Secretary of Defense Brown delivered statements to the correspondents accredited here in Washington. The starting point of this agreement is the present military parity between the USSR and the United States and the agreement is aimed at reducing the danger of a nuclear war. Both states, the USSR and the United States, have not only agreed to further limit their strategic weapons arsenals, they have also set limits on nuclear arms. Vance said that this agreement does not mean the end of Soviet-American discussions. Both sides are agreed that the conclusion of this agreement opens the door for further negotiations on this the most complicated of all questions. The U.S. secretary of state noted that this agreement will have to be ratified by the Senate in order to become the cornerstone of a SALT-III agreement on the further limitation of strategic arms. Vance declared that security must help to maintain a stable balance between two powers which have mammoth military resources at their disposal. The SALT-II treaty which has been concluded is a significant contribution to guaranteeing this balance in the interests of the security of both states. There is no alternative to cooperation between the USSR and the United States in order to reduce the danger of war. This agreement can usher in a new phase leading to a peaceful and constructive relationship between the USSR and the United States. This treaty should be regarded as a message of hope not only for the two states concerned but for the entire world.

Secretary of Defense Brown said that it is true that SALT will not solve all problems, but there is no doubt that the SALT agreement will substantially contribute to the security of the United States and the USSR. The conclusion of SALT II is an historic milestone. It was announced at the White House press conference that the USSR and the United States are now preparing to sign the agreement at a summit meeting of the heads of state of the two countries next month.

U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT TO CHINA SCORED

AU071443 Tirana ATA in English 0926 GMT 7 May 79 AU

["Demonstration of the Sino-U.S. Aggressive Military Alliance"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 7 (ATA)--Dictators, monarchs, fascists and generals of Wehrmacht and Pentagon have been and are friends and allies of Chinese social imperialism, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in a commentary on the recent visit of the U.S. military delegation to China. The importance being attached to this delegation in Beijing, the hitherto meetings as well as its intensive programme in general, the newspaper stresses, clearly speak of an ominious mission, of the ever deeper plunging of Chinese social imperialism on the road of military adventures against the freedom and independence of the peoples and sovereign countries, of dangerous plots of U.S. imperialism and Chinese social imperialism in the framework of the Sino-U.S. existing military alliance.

The U.S. military delegation has met with the Chinese defence minister. The talks held on this occasion are linked with the concrete needs of Chinese social imperialism to strengthen its fascist military apparatus, as the most effective instrument it relies on to realise its ambitions of a superpower.

Chinese social imperialism, ZERI I POPULLIT writes further on, through the force of arms, wants to teach a "lesson" to the peoples and the sovereign countries who do not accept to submit their dictat, who do not accept to become vassals of the new Chinese emperors. For this they need a powerful military potential, which they also think to ensure through the aid by U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism is interested to instigate, on the political and material plane the adventurous warmongering policy of Beijing. The Chinese aggression against Vietnam was perpetrated with the support of the USA. The so-called strategist of the Sino-U.S. alliance, Kissinger, during his visit to Beijing these days, openly backed up the aggression of Chinese social imperialism against that country and highly assessed this odious act. U.S. imperialism makes accounts to exploit the ambitions of Chinese social imperialism to become a superpower as a card in its hands in the rivalries with Soviet social imperialism.

Facts speak that Chinese social imperialism, supported by U.S. imperialism, being engaged in the game of the big powers to ensure the spheres of influence, threatens, alongside the USA and the Soviet Union, to create new tragedies to the Asian peoples, to the entire mankind. The new threats Deng Xiaoping made during the visit of the Secretary General of the UN Kurt Waldheim to Beijing that China is ready to "teach another lesson to Vietnam", thus, to undertake a new aggression, the constant provocations and the concentration of troops on its border with Laos clearly speak of this. The peoples cannot fail to be vigilant towards the very dangerous aggressive plans being hatched up in Washington, Moscow, as well as in Beijing, against their freedom and independence, towards the open and secret preparations of these sworn enemies of the true international peace and security. They should not and cannot allow themselves to serve as cannon fodder in the interimperialist rivalries, to pay with their blood for the hegemonic ambitions, be they of the U.S. imperialists, Soviet social imperialists or the Chinese ones, ZERI I POPULLIT concludes.

LLESHI VISITS EARTHQUAKE DAMAGED AREA IN SHKODER

AU082030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Summary] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium, today visited some of the areas affected by the 15 April earthquake in Shkoder District. Haxhi Lleshi was accompanied by Sulejman Bushati, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shkoder District People's Council, and Marie Temali, secretary of the District Party Committee.

Haxhi Lleshi met cooperative peasants from Dajc, Pentar, Velipoje, Barbullush and other villages and was briefed about the work which is carried out to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake as quickly as possible. He inquired about the implementation of the measures taken by the district staff and had talks with and expressed condolences to the families of the victims caused by this natural disaster.

AWP JOURNAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

AU091554 [Editorial Report--AU] Tirana PRUGA E PARTISE, Issue No 4, April 1979, contains the 9,000-word text of a report delivered by Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member and director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, at a national seminar convened last March by the institute to discuss the promotion of scientific research and studies in the social sciences in the districts.

Nexhmije Hoxha begins her report by saying that the Seventh AWP Central Committee stressed that "scientific studies and research must be transformed into a general method and must run through and precede every aspect of work and help to effectively resolve current and future problems concerning the construction of socialist and the country's defense." Citing Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary, that "the precise study of the development of social phenomena is of extraordinary importance to the party, since it serves to verify the exactitude of principles, enrich theory with the practice of socialism and enable the party to generalize and to bring this generalization to the masses, thus creating new possibilities, situations and values which will insure our constant development and progress." Nexhmije Hoxha stresses that this is of even greater importance in the present stage of the country's development, "when the problems of the construction of socialism and the country's defense have become more complex and difficult." Dictating the need for more profound studies, particularly since "we are, in addition, living and working in the conditions of a hostile imperialist-revisionist encircelment with its blockades and all-round pressure. As a result of the open emergence of the Chinese revisionists, the struggle against this vicious encirclement, which is closely linked with the struggle against vestiges of both the old and new reactionary ideologies, has become even more complicated and bitter. It is, therefore, necessary that this struggle should not only be intensified, but that it should also qualitatively improve, that it should be developed on a scientific a basis as is possible and that it should be as persuasive as possible and capable of unmasking as much as possible."

In the next chapter of her report, Nexhmije Hoxha goes on to outline some of the subjects on which studies have been carried out in the past. One such study concerned the party's internal life and construction and dealt particularly with "the pace of and criteria in increasing the party's ranks," in which she reveals that the party requires an annual increment of over 4,000 new members. This study covered the entire country.

The improvement of planning methodology at all levels, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the country's defense, sociohistorical problems, problems concerning the development and consolidation of the socialist family and various problems concerning education, art and culture, the country's social and class composition, the professional standard of workers and its further development in the future--these are some of the themes which Nexhmije Hoxha recommended could and should be studied more scientifically at district level and below.

The report goes on to deal with the methodology of such studies and cites Enver Hoxha: "Every event, process or social phenomenon must be viewed and interpreted in the prism of historical materialism, in an irreconcilable struggle against idealistic viewpoints, that is, from the positions of the working class."

Nexhmije Hoxha also stresses in her report that in the course of these studies, the present and future should always be closely linked: "The party's revolutionary struggle, with the near and distant future always in sight, has made it possible for our revolution to develop constantly, never stalling or reversing as happened in the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, China and elsewhere. It made it possible for the Albanian people to rely at all times on its own forces and to depend on the foreigner neither for the country's liberation from the invaders, nor in building socialist relations, nor in developing the economy and culture, nor for the country's defense. It made it possible for socialist Albania not to find itself unprepared in the face of the diabolical plans and hostile attempts of the U.S. and British imperialists, the Yugoslav revisionists, the Soviet revisionists and the Chinese revisionists."

In the last chapter of her report, Nexhmije Hoxha stresses how important it is that in future such studies in the social fields should assume an even more massive character and involve large masses of people at all levels.

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS' DEPARTURE--The delegation of the General Union of Algerian Workers led by (Ben Hamund el-Hashemi), member of the National Executive Committee of this union; the delegation of Revolutionary Trade Union Opposition of West Germany, led by Wolfgang Veskap; and the delegation of Canadian Workers' Association, led by Rejean Lapierre have left our country [no date given]. They were seen off by Farije Salicaj, secretary of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 May 79 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY--Gjylani Shehu, Albanian ambassador to Turkey, presented his credentials to President Fahri Kuruturk of Turkey on 8 May. Attending the credentials presentation ceremony were (Shuky Elegdan), secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 May 79 AU]

BASEL FAIR--Albania is participating at the Basel International Fair with a pavillion reflecting the achievements of Albanian people during the 35 years since liberation. Our pavilion has been visited by thousands of Basel citizens, commercial representatives and tourists. Particular interest has been aroused by the exhibits of our mining and textile industries, handicraft goods, foodstuffs and other articles. Many visitors expressed their admiration for the successes achieved by Albania and their wishes for further successes. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU]

CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY RECEPTION--(Vaclav Herman), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Albania, gave a reception on 7 May to mark the CSSR national holiday. Attending were Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade; and other guests. Also attending were heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 7 May 79 AU]

DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC FRONT CONFERENCES--The 15th Conference of the Vlore District Democratic Front was held recently in preparation for the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Democratic Front [4-6 June]. In addition to elected delegates and numerous guests, the conference was also attended by the delegate of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member. The Duke District Democratic Front's 15th conference was also held recently. It was attended, among others, by Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and delegate of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. The Conference of the Fier District Democratic Front was attended by Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member. The 15th Conference of the Democratic Front in Elbasan District was also held recently and was attended by AWP Central Committee member Nesti Nase, as delegate of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. The conference elected the leading bodies of the district organizations of the democratic front, as well as their delegates to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Democratic Front. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 May 79 AU]

NEW POWER LINE--On the eve of May Day, a 220 Kilovolt power line from Fierze-Burrel-Elbasan has been commissioned. The new power line is about 150 kilometers long, the longest of its kind in our country. The establishment of this power line is linked with the incorporation of the Fierze "light of the party" hydroelectric power-plant into the country's unique energy system. It will directly supply energy to the "steel of the party" combine in Elbasan and to the ferro-chrome processing plant in Burrel. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU]

ORCHESTRA KOSOVO TOUR--Tirana, April 12 (ATA) In the context of the protocol on the collaboration between the Albanian Radio-TV and Pristina Radio-TV for 1979, the symphonic orchestra of the Albanian Radio-TV and a group of singers, led by the vice-general director of this institution, Xhabir Maxhelaku, left for a tour of Kosovo, yesterday. Present to see the group off were the General Director of Radio-TV Cajup Rusmali, as well as cadres and working people of this institution. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU]

RABOTNICHESKO DELO HAILS RESULTS OF SCHMIDT VISIT

AU091350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 May 79 p 3 AU

[Editorial: "In the Spirit of Helsinki"]

[Text] In the spirit of Helsinki--this is how we can most succinctly characterize the latest high-level meeting between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG, both from a bilateral, as well as from an international point of view. The visit of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to our country has once again confirmed how vitally important and correct the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is, that it is the only correct policy. This visit also demonstrated the great opportunities such a policy opens up for the consolidation of universal peace and for fruitful cooperation among peoples.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is unrelentingly pursuing this constructive and sensible policy line in contemporary international relations. In his programmatic speech to the Bulgarian National Assembly, a speech which found a very strong response both within the country and on an international scale, Comrade Todor Zhivkov once again clearly emphasized: "The basic goal, the very essence of our policy as regards the developed capitalist states has been and remains the consolidation of peace, the further development of mutually advantageous relations, in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence." This line of policy applies to Bulgaria's relations with the FRG as well.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was fully justified in stating during his toast at the official dinner given in his honor, that his first meeting with Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, had taken place during the final stage of the CSCE in the Finnish capital and that the Bulgarian leader's visit to Bonn in autumn 1975 was inspired by the same spirit.

This was the basic essence of the talks recently held on Bulgarian territory. From the joint declaration signed, it appears questions of detente, disarmament, as well as the question of security and cooperation in Europe were the main topics of the exchange of views on the international situation. The common stand expressed during the talks, that there is no sensible alternative to the consolidation and expansion of the process of detente and of peaceful cooperation, is of particularly great importance for the present political situation. The same positive political essence is contained in the clauses of the joint declaration dealing with the lasting significance of the Helsinki Final Act and the necessity of sincere efforts aimed at the development of military detente, in particular as regards the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The present, third meeting held between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Chancellor Schmidt undoubtedly turns a new leaf in the short historical period of mutual relations between the two countries. This statement is justified above all by the developing and increasingly improving political atmosphere and by the consolidation of understanding and mutual trust. This is the most solid foundation for an even greater expansion of cooperation in all sectors of life.

Wider opportunities are opening up in the field of economic relations. It is well-known that the FRG is Bulgaria's number one trade partner among the West European countries. This is precisely why an important prerequisite for future development is represented by the common stand expressed, that efforts are needed to improve the structure of the exchange of goods, to encourage the positive development of bilateral trade, and to achieve greater stability in the trade balance between the two countries.

A positive effect is also being exerted by the encouragement of industrial production sharing, by the common interest in intensifying joint work in important branches of the economy, such as the metallurgical industry, the chemical industry, light industry, agriculture, food industry, transportation and tourism.

The intensification of relations in culture, science and education will also play a certain role in the two peoples' mutual acquaintance and understanding. The organization of cultural events, particularly in connection with the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state is of due significance in this respect.

The present Bulgarian-FRG summit meeting has once again confirmed the usefulness of personal contacts between the highest ranking state leaders, who, endowed with the greatest political trust and authority, are able to resolve immediate, important problems, are capable of making a considerable contribution to the development of bilateral relations, detente and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Bulgarian public, which attentively followed the meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with the most benevolent feelings, welcomes with gratification the positive results achieved during this meeting and evaluates it as an important step forward in intensifying mutual relations, as well as a common contribution to the expansion of the peaceful dialog between East and West.

LILOV READS BCP GREETING AT FRENCH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

AU092120 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Text] The 23d Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF] opened today near Paris. Two thousand delegates, representatives of the 700,000 French communists and delegations of 88 communist and workers parties as well as liberation and progressive movements throughout the world are taking part in the congress.

Today Aleksandur Lilov read the greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the PCF Congress. It stressed that during the last 35 years our country has reached unprecedented historic achievements. Bulgaria is now producing 63 times more industrial production and 3 times more agrarian production than before World War II. During the present 5-year plan the real income of the population increased 33 percent. Serious transformations of the society's structure took place. Important advances in the areas of science, art and culture have been achieved. Every Bulgarian communist and citizen realizes that our successes would have been impossible without the fraternal cooperation with the socialist community countries, and first of all with the great USSR, reads the message.

Further on the message points out that despite the difficulties created by the reactionary forces detente remains the dominant tendency of the present international situation. Our party, reads the message, notes with regret that the present Chinese leadership is continuing the struggle against detente, is conducting a violent struggle against the USSR and the other socialist countries, and is allying and supporting imperialism's forces.

Our party is sincerely and selflessly working for strengthening the world communist movement. We note with satisfaction that this movement has reached new and significant achievements in recent years and that it has consolidated even more as the vanguard force in the struggle for peace, security, and cooperation, as well as for world social progress and socialism.

ROCA-LED CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU091020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the National Assembly, a Cuban parliamentary delegation led by Blas Roca, president of the National Assembly of the People's Power and Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, has arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly and BCP Central Committee Secretariat member, and by Col Gen Slavcho Trunski, deputy minister of national defense and chairman of the Bulgarian-Cuban Friendship Association.

Talks Underway

AU091830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Excerpts] A 6-day visit of a Cuban parliamentarian delegation led by Blas Roca, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba and member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, began today.

In the afternoon the members of the Cuban delegation laid a wreath at the Dimitrov mausoleum and paid respect to his coffin.

Official talks between a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly and Cuban National Assembly took place. The meeting was also attended by Ivan Dragoev, BCP Central Committee Administrative Department head; and Col Gen Slavcho Trunski, deputy minister of national defense and chairman of the Bulgarian-Cuban Friendship Society.

Vladimir Bonev briefed the guests about the tasks related to constructing the developed socialist society solved at the present in Bulgaria, as well as with the National Assembly's activity and participation in the political life. He awarded the members of the Cuban delegation with the Golden Insignia of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

MEMBERS OF ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO JAPAN NOTED

AU091945 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 9 (BTA correspondent)--A Bulgarian economic delegation led by Mr Ognyan Doynov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, arrived on an official 10-day visit here today.

The delegation includes Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finances; Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of engineering; Mr Petur Bashikarov, deputy-minister of foreign trade; Mr Ivan Tenev, deputy minister of electronics; and other officials.

LEADERS ATTEND RECEPTION AT CSSR EMBASSY

AU092000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Text] On 9 May Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception on the occasion of CSSR national holiday.

The reception, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Mladenov, Stoyan Karadzhov, and Dimitur Stanishev; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council and Council of Ministers; secretaries and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board; BCP Central Committee department heads; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations and creative unions; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia also attended the reception.

ZHIVKOV VISITS EXHIBITIONS IN PLOVDIV CITY

AU092002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Text] On 9 May Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, visited Plovdiv city fair grounds, where two exhibitions opened: An exhibition of [word indistinct] and a specialized exhibition of export goods--textile, knitwear, leather goods, glass, shoes, china and so forth.

Comrade Zhivkov was accompanied by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Todor Bozhinov, Nacho Papazov, and Andrey Lukanov.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov reviewed the exhibitions with great interest.

BRIEFS

RECEPTION OF SYRIAN ENVOY--Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shakir, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to Bulgaria, yesterday. The meeting was attended by Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 79 p 1 AU]

LEADERS IN VURSHETS--A celebration devoted to May Day and to the commissioning of 19 projects in the town was held in Vurshets today. Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council; Todor Bozhninov, BCP Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union; Atanas Purvanov, first secretary of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug Party Committee, and others attended the celebration. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 28 Apr 79 AU]

GHANIAN EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--Sofia, April 29 (BTA)--1979-1981 cultural and scientific cooperation plan was signed here today by Bulgaria and Ghana. An agreement was also signed for recognition of the diplomas and certificates issued by the two countries. It is being provided for the scholarships for Ghanaian students here to be increased and for Bulgarian scholars to specialize in the University of Ghana. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 29 Apr 79 AU]

HUSAK HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION IN PRAGUE

LD092232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak gave a reception in the state rooms of Prague Castle today to mark the National Day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Karel Hoffman, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik and Jindrich Polednik; Oldrich Svestra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; heads of departments at the CPCZ Central Committee and other party officials. The festive evening was also attended by deputy premiers and ministers of the federal and the national governments, representatives of the Federal Assembly, of the Czech and Slovak National Councils, of bodies of the political parties and organizations of the National Front, of state bodies and central institutions, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other personages of our political, public, scientific and cultural life; heroes of socialist labor, outstanding workers from various branches of our economy and eminent sportsmen.

Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich and other members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present. Among the guests at the reception were members of the delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, led by the Vice Chairman of the all-union leadership of the society, (Nikolay Tichov), and veterans of the Great Patriotic War from the friendship train who are in our country for the celebration of the 34th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. The reception was also attended by representatives of the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries with the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia and other Soviet generals and officers.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S AFRICA VISIT

Mozambique Joint Communique

AU092140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7-9 May 79 p 7 AU

[Report on joint communique issued at the end of CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit to Mozambique 3-6 May 1979]

[Text] Maputo (CTK's special correspondent)--In Maputo on Sunday [6 May], a joint communique was signed at the end of CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM].

The communique says that PRM Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano, and CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek exchanged in detail views and experience related to the two countries' political, economic and social life. They discussed questions concerning mutual cooperation and exchanged views on the international political situation. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Assessing the questions of mutual bilateral relations, the two sides noted that they are developing harmoniously and dynamically, and they again expressed their firm determination to continue to strengthen and expand the friendly relations of cooperation between the PRM and CSSR on the basis of the universally valid principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two sides emphasized the agreement of views of their respective foreign policies. They attach the greatest importance to strengthening action unity between the socialist countries, the national liberation movement and the progressive and democratic forces of the capitalist states. They noted that the current international situation is marked by a constant shift of the balance of forces in favor of socialism, peace, progress and national liberation. This is the result of the strengthening and expansion of the position of world socialism, the constantly intensifying struggle of nations and progressive forces against imperialism, colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid, and of the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

The two sides affirmed the importance of the OAU and of the nonalined countries' movement for strengthening peace, social and economic development of nations on a democratic and anti-imperialist basis. They condemned the splitting maneuvers of imperialism aimed at isolating the people of the African states and the movement of the nonalined countries from their natural allies--the countries of the socialist community--and from the democratic and progressive forces in the capitalist countries.

They stressed their determination to fight for the elimination of the system of international economic relations established by imperialism, and for the creation of a new international economic order based on equality, mutual advantageousness and respect for the nation's sovereign right to the ownership and exploitation of their natural resources.

The two sides support the struggle for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and insist on the abolishment of imperialist military bases in the Indian Ocean, which represent a great danger for the states in this region and threaten international peace and security.

Analysing the current situation in Asia, the two sides welcomed the victory of the people of Afghanistan. At the same time they welcomed the victory of the Iranian people over the monarchist and antipopular regime.

They opined that the establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea represents a new guarantee for developing friendly cooperation among the people of Indochina, and contributes to strenghening the forces of progress and peace in this area.

The two foreign ministers expressed concern in connection with the current situation in the Middle East and resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of the Zionist Israeli regime toward the Arab people, which is the main cause of tension in this region.

They expressed their full moral, political, diplomatic and material support for the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the sole representative of the people of Zimbabwe, which can guide these people to a genuine and unfalsified independence.

The CSSR foreign minister particularly condemned the aggressive actions of the Rhodesian racist forces against the PRM and expressed the Czechoslovak people's, the CPCZ's and the CSSR Government's full support for and solidarity with the people of Mozambique who are opposing these criminal actions of imperialism and its lackeys.

The two sides expressed their unconditional and full support for the Southwest African People's Organization, the sole legal representative of the Namibian people in their struggle for national liberation, against the colonial and racist supremacy in Namibia.

The two sides resolutely condemn the armed intervention against African states by the imperialist forces, whose objective is to divert the African people from their path of the struggle for full independence. They deplored the fact that imperialist forces refuse to recognize--in connection with southern Africa--the principles of national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

Assessing the current situation in southern Africa, the two sides noted that it is marked by a direct confrontation between the forces of progress and national liberation and the forces of reaction and imperialism.

The two sides highly valued the mutual talks and regard the CSSR foreign minister's visit to the PRM as an important contribution to developing and further deepening fraternal friendly relations and cooperation between the parties, governments and people of the two countries.

The CSSR foreign minister invited the PRM foreign minister to pay an official visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Kaunda Meeting

LD092108 Prague CTK in English 1837 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received here today by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda for a discussion on relations between their countries and basic international issues. President Kaunda emphasized Zambia's interest in the development of relations with Czechoslovakia in the political, economic and cultural spheres. He agreed with Bohuslav Chnoupek that the policy of detente is of extraordinary importance to the consolidation of world peace and support for the national liberation movement.

Exchanging views on the situation in southern Africa, they noted that the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia has entered a new stage, characterized by increased effort of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, as well as by more concentrated resistance of racist and colonialist forces, supported by international capital. Effective steps against imperialist intrigues require coordinated struggle of the national liberation movements and increased support from the progressive and democratic forces of the world, they said. Minister Chnoupek was also received today by Zambian Premier Daniel Lisulo, who stressed the importance of his country's cooperation with Czechoslovakia and pointed at further possibilities of the two countries' goods exchange. He was interested in supplies of some complete plants and machinery from Czechoslovakia, and broader cooperation in agriculture.

Zambia Departure

LD092110 Prague CTK in English 1841 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended his four-day official working visit to Zambia and left Lusaka for home today.

A joint communique on the visit was adopted before the minister's departure.

Bohuslav Chnoupek was seen off at the airport by his Zambian counterpart Wilson Chakulya and other officials.

Zambia was the last leg of the Czechoslovak foreign minister's tour of African countries, including also Ethiopia and Mozambique. He discussed with officials of the three countries the development of bilateral relations and important international issues.

SFRY DEPUTY FEDERAL SECRETARY VERES CONCLUDES VISIT

AU092050 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7-9 May 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report on the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] At the invitation of Dusan Spacil, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, Yugoslavia's Deputy Federal Secretary Milan Veres, visited the CSSR on 3-6 May. The two deputies discussed the present state and further development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations and certain topical international questions. The negotiations were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Milan Veres departed for home on 6 May.

CSSR JOURNALISTS DENIED ENTRY INTO FRG PLANT

AU092130 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7-9 May 79 p 7 AU

["(RIK)"-signed Bonn dispatch: "It Happened at Opel's"]

[Text] Czechoslovak delegations do not come to the Federal Republic every week or every month. Thus it is no wonder that on such an occasion the Czechoslovak journalists accredited to the Federal Government's Press and Information Office strive to capture as much as possible of the atmosphere of such visits for their readers, viewers and listeners.

But recently the female chief of the department for contacts with the press in the Bochum Opel automobile plant expressed great wonder at such an endeavor. She was not interested in the fact that we had been informed about the delegation's program, and thus also about the Monday [30 April] visit to the enterprise, only on Saturday [28 April] and could not announce ourselves in advance. Neither was she interested in the fact that 1 hour prior to the arrival of the guests, who had been invited to inspect the working plants by the director himself, we stood outside the gate asking for permission to enter. Her cold voice on the telephone (she refused a personal encounter) declared that we were forbidden to enter the plant and that the firm's management in Remscheid would not permit it, either. Thus she also eliminated the original hope that, perhaps, the television editor could get in without a camera, seeing that she had excluded the entry of the RUDE PRAVO correspondent from the very beginning.

We pondered, both in our minds and aloud, about the so-greatly-propagated freedom of the press in the FRG and we sought the possible reasons of the refusal. Was one of them perhaps the fact that Opel belongs to the American General Motors concern? [paragraph continues]

Or perhaps the fear that we would be severe in assessing the working conditions on the assembly lines? Or was it perhaps the apprehension that from the distance between the buildings or the height of their walls we could conclude whether the Bochum plant was not producing for other than civilian purposes? For more than 2 hours we were racked our brains about this in the rain. Because after that there came the inspection of the Thyssen metallurgical plant in Duisburg, which we could enter.

And it was there that the Opel lady's apology reached us. It was all a misunderstanding, she said, and we should excuse it. Is this called phariseeism, or freedom of the press?

COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT YEILDS POSITIVE RESULTS

AU092055 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 79 p 5 AU

[Jaroslav Michalek article in the column "Economic Policy": "Positive Influence on Increasing Efficiency; on the Results So Far Achieved in Implementing the Principles of the Comprehensive Management Experiment"]

[Text] As of the beginning of last year 12 economic production units belonging to four branches of industrial production have been implementing the comprehensive experiment for efficiency and quality management. Its purpose is to test a number of new and more effective mutually interlinked management elements. The aim of the experiment, which was prepared in harmony with the directives of the 15th party congress, is to intensify the criteria, indexes and, particularly, the material interest in the final results of the economy and in the achievement of higher efficiency and work quality.

What can one say about the results achieved in a year-long implementation of the principles of the comprehensive experiment in efficiency and quality management in selected enterprises and economic production units? What knowledge was gained? Are the management elements, which it contains, viable enough to be successfully used in drafting planned measures after 1980? The answers to these and other questions were sought, among other things, at the third working assembly of the representatives of the experimenting economic production units, selected enterprises and concerned central bodies which took place a few days ago.

A Viable System

Even though one must bear in mind that the results achieved by the experimenting enterprises and economic production units cannot be completely identified with the operation of the experiment alone--particularly during the last 6 months while it was still in the preparatory and implementation stage, and, moreover, some of its elements need a longer period of time to test its effectiveness--on the whole it is possible to appraise the overall results as successful. The conference agreed on this quite explicitly. It also explicitly agreed that the comprehensive experiment has proved to be a viable system which attracts, by its logic and structure, the interest of economic workers. It is being confirmed that the principles of the experiment correspond to the intentions following the conclusion of the 15th party congress, namely, to orient the production sector to maximum efficiency and quality. Moreover, the implementation of the principles of the experiment has yielded a great profusion of ideas and suggestions for further deepening and specifying some of its principles.

The discussion by the participants in the conference, chaired by CSSR Finance Minister Leopold Ler, chairman of the government committee for matters of planned national economy management, showed among other things that the experiment has influenced the economic workers' approaches and way of thinking in the direction of efficiency. The principle of economic calculation is beginning to penetrate more markedly into management practice; there is increasing work with such ideas as the profitability in costs, profitability in production funds; and interest is beginning to concentrate on the innovation and product quality.

On the other hand not all experimenting enterprises can boast that these and other ideas and principles penetrated all working places in the enterprises and the work of all people in them. The experiment provides greater scope for the working people's participation in management and also its rules assign larger means for both individual and collective material interests. But the knowledge gained to date shows that not all executives are fully using these possibilities for better directing the working people's initiative.

Emphasis on Quality

To bring the experiment to the working people intends to show them its main ideas as their own. For example, all working people should know how higher technical standards and a higher quality of products can affect their earnings. And they should also know how a better use of machinery and equipment in the workshops can influence efficiency of plants and enterprises. Practice has shown--for example--that wherever the shift intensity, quality, better use of machinery and so forth was stimulated by concrete rewards, there the good results did not take long to appear.

But on the whole it can be underscored that the principles of the experiment have stimulated the increased interest of enterprises and economic production units in the quality of products, in their innovation and in a well-considered and purposeful technical development. Likewise, material interest in the quality and technical standards of products has increased. The system of indexes objectively expressing the measure of results achieved by the enterprises and economic production units themselves has yielded mostly positive experience.

The course taken by the implementation of the experiment to date also confirms that if its principles are to operate as planned, they demand a superlatively worked-out plan with an inner harmony. In the same way it was confirmed that the plan must be a long-term one. The technical and production tasks and economic aims set on a long-term basis enable the economic production units to seek more effective solutions of technical development, of the growth of export efficiency and the use of production funds. They also enable the implementation of more purposeful measures for improving product quality, reducing costs and increasing profitability. For their part the economic production units positively evaluate the fact that the experiment provides for greater stability, consolidates planning discipline and does not permit the shifting of tasks from non-fulfillers to those economic production units which are fulfilling and overfulfilling their tasks.

A Significant Step in Economics

Certain elements that are being tested in the experiment that had already shown positive effects are also gradually being implemented in other economic production units and enterprises of industrial branches. [paragraph continues]

This applies, for example, to the interest in producing and delivering technically progressive commodities and to the system of the economic production units' material interests in foreign trade. Other knowledge will be gained by implementing the principles of the experiment after adjusting them to conditions in the building and food industries. Since the beginning of this year the experimenting economic production units have been joined by three units from the building industry (the ground construction enterprise [pozemni stavitelstvi ostrave]; the water construction enterprise [vodni stavby praha]; and the industrial building enterprise [prumyslove stavitelstvi kosice]) and by two units from the Food Industry (the brewery and malt-house [pivovary a sladovny praha] and the poultry enterprise [drubezarsky prumysl praha]).

As Comrade Leopold Ler stressed toward the end of the conference, the results achieved in implementing the experiment confirm that this road taken toward searching for and mobilizing the reserves in our national economy is proving to be correct. The experiment has grown roots and is capable of developing further. It is particularly because it emphasizes the qualitative aspects of the reproduction process that it can be regarded as an important step in our economy. Now the main thing is to get the entire sphere of plannied management to a higher level, which would correspond to the exacting conditions of our national economy's development. This year, too, the experimenting economic production units and enterprises want to contribute to this as much as possible.

TRIBUNA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

AU071659 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 17, 25 Apr 79, pp 1, 3 AU

[Karel Horak article: "To Deepen International Unity"]

[Excerpts] The course of relations among communist parties unequivocally affirms that there is no need to wage a struggle within the communist movement for the independence and equality of the individual parties. There are no "more" or "less" independent parties in the communist movement. Communist parties proceed from the Marxist-Leninist teaching and from the general objective laws of social development, they utilize international experience as well as their own and on this basis they determine their political line and course. It is very well known that the USSR does not claim greater rights for itself than the other parties have and that in the international communist movement no one attempts to manipulate the individual parties or gives them orders.

Marxism-Leninism does not repudiate the possibility and inevitability of different roads toward socialism, or the enrichment of the workers class' scientific theory by new conclusions, precepts and experience which the communist parties in various countries have acquiredin their struggle for the liberation of the workers class and the construction of socialist society. However, the international communist movement has always rejected those views and theories that revise the Marxist-Leninist teaching to replace it with bourgeois or petty bourgeois ideas. The workers class' revolutionary struggle in practice has fully proved the correctness of this course.

Proletarian internationalism does not deny the individual countries' national characteristics or the necessity arising from them for each communist party to elaborate its own political line and strategy.

Proletarian internationalism was and is a mighty and well-tested weapon of the communist and workers movement. It is the factor that prevents imperialism from realizing its plans aimed at liquidating socialism and the national liberation movements and restoring its world rule. The international unity and solidarity of communists, communist parties and of the whole international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism, which strictly respects the equality and independence of the individual parties, always was and remains also today an important prerequisite for strengthening the positions of socialism and communism, for safeguarding peace and achieving new victories in the struggle for the final defeat of capitalism and for liberating the working people from exploitation.

BRIEFS

SOWING IN SLOVAKIA--In the West Slovak region the lack of rain in April was followed by an overabundance in the last few days, which slowed down the filed work and also the promising successes in eliminating the almost 3-week lag, as compared with former years. The sowing of spring crops in all Slovak regions has been overfulfilled, making up for the major part of the plowed-up winter crops. The sowing of sugar beet is at last-year's level. In the West Slovak region the sowing of leguminous crops was overfulfilled by more than 20 percent, particularly in peas, which made up for the winter crops. The increased sowing plan for sunflower is being fulfilled 97.9 percent, mostly in the West and Central Slovak regions, where the planned acreage was substantially enlarged so as to adhere to the overall sowing plan for oil crops even after plowing up large amounts of winter rape. Grain corn sowing shows delays. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 3 May 79 p 1 AU]

SPRING CHORES IN MORAVIA--The rains are slowing down the spring chores in the North Moravian region; corn for silage has been sown on only 3 percent of the planned acreage and work here has been at a standstill for the last 5 days. [Prague PRACE in Czech 3 May 79 p 1 AU]

SPRING FIELDWORK PROGRESS--By 2 May a total of 1,021,210 hectares in the CSSR was sown with spring grain crops. This is 104.6 percent of the planned task. Because of poor wintering, more than 143,000 hectares of winter wheat, more than 5,500 hectares of rye and 24,500 hectares of winter rape had to be plowed under throughout the CSSR. Legumes have thus far been sown on more than 95,500 hectares, that is, on 91.6 percent of the planned area. Corn for grain in the southern part of Slovakia and in South Moravia has been sown only on about 64,000 hectares to date, that is, on 37.6 percent of the planned area, in West Slovakia on 41.8 percent and in East Slovakia on 21.9 percent of the planned area. The sowing of corn for silage has just begun throughout the country. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 May 79 p 1 AU]

CORN, POTATO PLANTING LAGGING--The East Slovak farmers have so far planted corn on 20 percent and potatoes on 40 percent of the planned areas, while at this time last year they had already planted 50 percent of the two crops. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 79 p 1 AU]

COAL EXTRACTION FIGURES--In the first 4 months of this year the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin yielded 8,573,000 tons of coal, thus fulfilling the extraction plan 100.7 percent. The extracted coal represents 35 percent of the annual extraction plan. During this period the plan of preparatory work for extraction was fulfilled 103.3 percent. As of 2 May the miners collectives are fulfilling the short-term pledges that are being organized in northern Moravia to eliminate the production deficit from the beginning of this year. Most working collectives will work special shifts on 7 May. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 79 p 2 AU]

HONECKER RECEIVES OUTGOING BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD091538 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Penyu Kiratsov, outgoing Bulgarian ambassador to the GDR.

Erich Honecker and the Bulgarian ambassador paid tribute to the close relations between both parties, states and peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

In recognition of his services for strengthening fraternal bilateral relations, Erich Honecker awarded Ambassador Penyu Kiratsov the order "Star of International Friendship" in gold.

REPORTAGE OF USSR DOSAAF DELEGATION'S VISIT

Arrival, Joint Talks

AU092030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Cordial Meeting at the Society for Sports and Technology (GST) Central Executive]

[Text] On Monday [7 May] Lt Gen Guenther Teller, chairman of the GST Central Executive, received for friendly talks a delegation of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation and Navy [DOSAAF] of the USSR under the leadership of Aviation Marshal Aleksandr Pokryshkin, chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee. The main topic at the cordial meeting at the house of the GST Central Executive in Neuenhagen was further deepening the fraternal relations between the two paramilitary organizations. The chairmen expressed their satisfaction with the successful cooperation in the premilitary training of the future defenders of socialism as well as in paramilitary sports. The DOSAAF delegation had arrived on Monday for a visit of several days to the GDR.

Felfe Briefing

LD091750 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] A Soviet DOSAAF delegation today inspected premilitary training installations in Halle Bezirk. It also [word indistinct] with the SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive, Werner Felfe. He briefed the delegation on the successful developments in the region, which is responsible for (?74) percent of GDR chemical production. He also praised the numerous initiatives of the working people for further strengthening the economy and the country's defensive power.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN DELEGATION

LD092313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received on Wednesday in Berlin a parliamentary delegation from Malaysia led by the speaker of the House of Representatives, Tan Sri Said Nasir bin Ismail, which arrived during the morning in Berlin for a visit of several days.

At the meeting the president of the People's Chamber expressed the hope that the visit by the parliamentarians would contribute toward the establishment of closer contacts between the people's representations of both countries. Although cooperation in the economic sphere has existed for some time, it was important to utilize other possibilities. This wish was in accordance with the GDR's policy of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders, which contained a cooperation on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

REPORTAGE ON MITTAG-LED SED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO SWEDEN

Arrival, Official Talks

LD091650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Stockholm--A GDR delegation led by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Stockholm today on a visit lasting several days at the invitation of the Swedish Government. The delegation began official talks and negotiations with representatives of the Swedish Government and leading Swedish companies on the expansion of long-term and stable economic relations.

Prime Minister's Meeting

LD092343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1854 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Stockholm--Guenter Mittag, leader of the GDR delegation, was received today by Swedish Prime Minister Ola Ullsten, both sides agreed that relations between the GDR and Sweden had developed well in recent years. Good progress had been made especially in the economic and scientific-technological spheres.

Guenter Mittag stressed that the GDR ascribed great importance to further developing bilateral relations with Sweden. He expressed the GDR's readiness to increase economic cooperation considerably.

Ola Ullsten assessed the visit by the GDR delegation as an expression of good developing bilateral relations. The prime minister said that Sweden highly valued the economic and scientific-technological links with the GDR "the rapid development of these relations is in our interests, and is being supported and promoted by the Swedish Government," emphasized the Swedish prime minister.

At the official talks between the GDR delegation and Swedish Minister of Industry Erik Huss concrete possibilities of increasing trade between both countries were discussed, which in 1978 increased to 1.35 billion kroner from 73.1 million kroner in 1950. Both sides ascribed great importance to the purposeful implementation of the 1976 agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation as well as to the long-term trade agreement between the GDR and Sweden. Agreement was reached at the meeting to implement joint projects in third countries, for which interesting proposals were submitted from both sides.

The GDR delegation also had talks with representatives of Swedish firms. At a meeting with the chairman of the ASEA board and chairman of the Central Federation of Swedish Firms, Dr Curt Nicolin, the long and good economic contacts to the mutual advantage were emphasized. Both sides noted with satisfaction that the long-term syndicate agreement between ASEA and a group of GDR foreign trade enterprises led to positive results.

Further Economic Cooperation

LD092353 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1937 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Stockholm--The economic cooperation between the GDR and Sweden offered both states great opportunities. This was stated in Stockholm on Wednesday evening by the leader of the GDR delegation, Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Politburo, and by Erik Huss, Swedish minister of industry.

Erik Huss emphasized the good geographical and economic prerequisites for expanding industrial cooperation. There were "relatively far advanced plans concerning important cooperation projects which are of great importance for both our countries."

In Guenter Mittag's words the aim of the visit to Sweden was to advance bilateral relations further. Especially in the economic sphere there were many common interests and great possibilities. "The GDR is ready and determined to fully utilize these opportunities and to settle them by long-term agreements on the basis of the principle of mutual advantage and balanced trade," stressed the leader of the GDR delegation.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BELGIAN CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU091600 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 79 p 6 AU

["Joint Communique on the Visit of a Delegation of the Belgian Communist Party to the GDR"]

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee a delegation of the Belgian Communist Party [PBC] headed by its Chairman Louis van Geyt visited the GDR 3-5 May 1979. The delegation also included the PBC Politburo members Albert de Coninck, secretary of the Central Committee, and Augustin Duchateau.

The PBC representatives were received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, for a talk during which the sides had an extensive exchange of opinions about the policy of the two parties, about topical international questions, the development in the international communist and workers movement and further shaping cooperation.

The meeting, which took place in a fraternal, friendly atmosphere, was attended on the SED side by the Central Committee Secretaries Hermann Axen, Politburo member, and Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo, Heinz Lehmann, section head, and Guenter Mauersberger, official of the Central Committee's International Relations Department.

In the capital of Berlin and in Potsdam Bezirk the PBC Delegation acquainted itself with the new successes achieved in building the socialist society in the GDR.

The delegation reported on the situation in Belgium as well as on the preparations and the work of the 23d PBC Congress. It explained the conditions of the party's struggle for defending the fundamental interests of Belgium's working people against the policy of crises of the Belgian and multinational monopolies, and the endeavors to strengthen the party and to establish a broad front of all forces of the democratic and workers movement for a democratic and antimonopolist alternative.

The PBC regards its participation in the 10 June 1979 elections for the parliament of the "European community" as a contribution to the action against the omnipotence of big capital and multinational monopolies, for strengthening the democratic and workers movement in West Europe.

Erich Honecker described the main issues of the 10th SED Central Committee plenum. In his statement, he stressed the great achievements of the working people and all GDR people who, with multifarious initiatives and elan, are purposefully implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and are preparing the 30th anniversary of their republic, in the awareness of having created on German soil a socialist state that serves their welfare. The GDR is building the socialist society on the borderline between the two big social systems, and it is playing a very responsible role for strengthening socialism, he said.

The SED and PBC expressed their determination to increase their endeavors to insure the continuation of the process of detente. Both parties reaffirmed their position that what matters today is to consolidate the positive results through the consistent struggle of all peace supporters and especially of the organized labor movement, and to reject any attempts to burden the international relations by new tensions and conflicts.

They agreed that the main dangers to peace in the world and to the security of the peoples originates from the intensified efforts of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO to step up the arms race and to again exacerbate the international tensions--especially by supporting the expansionist policy of the Beijing leadership.

Both sides stressed the decisive role and significance of the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries allied with it, for world peace and the progress of mankind.

They affirmed the importance of the Helsinki Final Act which must be respected and applied as a whole.

The immediate halting of the arms race and the ban of the production and dissemination of new weapons of mass destruction, especially the neutron bomb, are regarded by the SED and PBC as an urgent requirement of our era. They call for the immediate conclusion of the second agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and for concrete results at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. A mutual reduction of military activities would be a first concrete step towrad simultaneous disbandment of the existing military alliances.

Both parties condemn the hegemonic policy of the Beijing leadership as is evident above all in Southeast Asia, which constitutes a grave threat to world peace and to international security.

They are of the opinion that the separate agreements between Israel and Egypt, concluded under the direction of the United States, grossly violates the rights of the Palestinian people, that they are directed against a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, intensify the arms race and increase the danger of war in this region.

Both parties again reaffirm their solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America for freedom, national independence and social progress. They support the endeavors for transforming the international economic relations on an equal, democratic basis.

The SED and PSC stressed the great responsibility of the communists vis-a-vis the peoples of their countries and the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. They expressed the firm determination to further intensify their endeavors to implement the action goals of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties.

They expressed the intention to deepen their fraternal cooperation and internationalist solidarity through the creative application of the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and agreed on concrete measures for developing their actions accordingly.

The SED and PSC will continue their endeavors for an allround development of mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and Belgium.

Berlin, 5 May 1979

HERRMANN, MUECKENBERGER, KRENZ, LANGE ATTEND RECEPTION

LD091522 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] To mark the occasion of CSSR national day, Ambassador Frantisek Hamouz gave a reception in Berlin today at which members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo Joachim Herrmann, Erich Mueckenberger, Egon Krenz and Ingeburg Lange and other officials were present.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES SED OFFICIALS

AU092115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "GDR's Defense Readiness Further Enhanced: SED Functionaries in the National People's Army (NPA), the Bomber Troops and Civil Defense Deliberated on Tasks After 10th Central Committee Session"]

[Text] A conference of SED functionaries in the NPA, the border troops and the GDR's civil defense took place in Berlin on Monday [7 May] in the presence of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. In order to evaluate the 10th SED Central Committee session.

Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and chief of the NPA's Main Political Administration spoke about the problems discussed at the 10th plenum as well as about conclusions concerning political work. Central to his statement were the tasks of the party branches related to further enhancing the communists' political activities in the combat collectives. He expressed his gratitude that the army members, border soldiers and civil defense forces displayed a high degree of dedication in the first half of the training year. They have fulfilled their training tasks under difficult conditions resulting in part from prolonged actions to eliminate the effects of adverse weather.

A steady improvement of political work is the most important prerequisite to accomplish the military class assignment, entrusted by the Ninth SED Congress, side by side with the combat-tested armed forces of the USSR and the other fraternal armies. For this purpose it was important, he said, to consistently use the experience, expert knowledge and personal initiative of all members and candidates and to consistently continue the embarked road of intensification of both political and combat training. [paragraph continued]

It must be insured through the example of the communists that all the tasks are solved without any lags. What is always involved in political work is a greater fighting strength and combat readiness. What is always involved are specific achievements to enhance the GDR's defense. Readiness, as requested by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker at the recent Central Committee session as an indispensable contribution to the strengthening of socialism.

It is in this spirit that the preparations for the communal elections on 20 May and the national youth festival in Berlin on Whitsunday must be most closely linked with rendering accounts of the competition obligations.

Col Gen Kessler expressed the certainty that the members and civilian employees of the NPA, border troops and civil defense will use all their strength to turn the 30th anniversary of the GDR into a high point in the life of the troop formations, institutions and civil defense formations. As socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists they will accomplish new feats in honor of the GDR jubilee in political and military training and will inceassantly enhance the defense power of their socialist fatherland.

BRIEFS

AID FOR ETHIOPIA'S AGRICULTURE--The training of specialists in the field of agricultural sciences will begin this year at the University of Addis Ababa, the capital of socialist Ethiopia. For some months already college teachers of the Leipzig Karl Marx University and of the Leipzig Institute for Tropical Agriculture have been importing the latest findings to 1,000 Ethiopian students at the Alemaya Agricultural School. In close connection with the delivery of machinery and plants for the mechanization of plant and animal production GDR agricultural specialists are assisting the development of agriculture in four districts of the Angolan People's Republic which are particularly suitable for agricultural production. A pivotal program is the building of a plan production enterprise. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 May 79 p 2 AU]

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT FOR AFRICA--The workers of the Leipzig communication electronics combine are important partners for numerous African countries in building their national economies. They supply complete communication technology plants and installations with telephone exchange, teletype and commercial radio transmitting and reception equipment as well as VHF traffic radio technology, for example, to Angola, the Congo, Benin, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Nigeria. Radio and telecommunications technology equipment is being used in vast investment projects in these states. These include setting up the communications system in the People's Republic of Congo and of a radio system in the People's Republic of Angola. At the same time repair and service workshops, testing laboratories and complete manufacturing facilities are also being set up. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 May 79 p 2 AU]

TRAINING FOR PDRY TEXTILE EXPERTS--[Some] 15 young PDRY citizens are currently being trained at the Oberlausitz Neugersdorf textile works. The second stage of their 4-year apprenticeship term has now begun. The future specialists are being primarily acquainted with such machines as will be also delivered to the PDRY. In the past 10 years experts and teachers of the East Saxonian textile industry have passed on their knowledge to practical trainees from Cuba, the SRV and from African and Arab states. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 May 79 p 2 AU]

CSSR AMBASSADOR HOLDS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD092136 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)--Vaclav Moravec, Budapest ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, today gave a reception at the embassy to mark the 34th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation. The reception was attended by Istvan Huszar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy prime minister, Sandor Borbely, secretary of the HSWP CC, Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and by several other outstanding persons of the Hungarian political, economic, cultural and social life. Present were also numerous representatives of the foreign diplomatic corps in Budapest.

PUJA RETURNS FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

LD091454 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, has returned from his official visits to Thailand and Indonesia. The Indonesian ambassador in Budapest was present to welcome him at Ferihegy Airport.

VIETNAMESE YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES, TALKS BEGIN

LD091856 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ), a delegation of the Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union led by Dang Quoc Bao, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Union, arrived in Hungary today. At the Szob (north Hungary) border crossing station the delegation was received by Jeno Kovacs, secretary of the KISZ CC, and by other KISZ leaders. Talks between the delegation of the Communist Youth Union and (?the representatives) Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh of KISZ started today afternoon in Budapest. The Hungarian delegation is led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of KISZ, and the Vietnamese one by Dang Quoc Bao. The talks were attended also by Nguyen Phu Soai, Budapest ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

LAZAR RECEIVES TUNISIAN INFORMATION MINISTER

LD092326 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar has received the Tunisian minister of information, Chedli Klibi, the special delegate of the prime minister. Our guest had discussions with Pal Racz, state secretary for foreign affairs, and Peter Varkonyi, chairman of the government Information Office.

PRESS REVIEWS RESULTS OF AUSTRIAN ELECTION

LD081328 Budapest MTI in English 1109 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI)--Hungary's national dailies report and comment Tuesday in detail on the result of the parliamentary elections in Austria and on the impressive victory of the Socialist Party there.

NEPSZABADSAG, the central organ of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, says inter alia that "the outcome of the election extends possibility for certain conclusions. Under Chancellor Kreisky Austria has pursued realpolitik, it has developed its relations with the socialist neighbours and with the European socialist countries in general. Side by side with continued neutrality, in the preceding years the country's foreign policy has been characterized by remarkable activity. The continuity of political leadership in Vienna leads one to assume that Austria will continue its foreign policy line unchanged and will form a factor of European cooperation and stability.

"As regards the factors contributing to the outcome, under the given circumstances it was decisive that the socialist propaganda declared SPO [Austrian Socialist Party] was a guarantee that 'it will not be worse'. Even at present, economic problems in Austria are afflicting much smaller section of the population that in most other developed capitalist countries of Western Europe. Unemployment too is lower here than elsewhere. The socialists capitalized on these factors as much as they benefitted from the unquestionably great personal prestige Kreisky enjoys," underlines NEPSZABADSAG.

Semi-official daily MAGYAR HIRLAP of the Hungarian Government established that "while considering Western European countries, the domestic political situation of the Republic of Austria can be called calm and balanced." It goes on to add: "Kreisky's personal charm and popularity, his prestige among the Austrians and at the international level (first of all, his perseveringwork in the socialist internationale), inspired hundreds of thousands of voters for the fourth time to cast their ballots in favour of SPC. As evidenced also by the election, for the time being there is nobody who can provide an alternative to Kreisky's person: Neither Taus, nor Gotz proved an equal partner for Kreisky at the poll."

MAGYAR NEMZET holds similar views. "Small Austria has an internationally renowned leader in the person of Kreisky who is respected in international politics and this cannot be said of those in the opposition," writes the daily. "The chancellor has been playing a leading role within the Socialist Internationale, both in its practical work and in its ideological foundation. (In this respect, he belongs to the strongly anti-communist wing of social-democrats, but that is not felt when he comes to developing inter-state relations.)"

In the recent years Austria has played a positive role in the life of our continent, establishes the commentator of MAGYAR NEMZET and in this context he points out that the foregoing decade proved fruitful for Hungarian-Austrian relations too. "Our economic, political, touristic and human ties greatly expanded in the recent years. This was demonstrated well by Janos Kadar's visit to Vienna two and half year back and his highly successful talks with Chancellor Kreisky. It was mainly this level of our contacts that explains the attention with which Hungary followed the just concluded Austrian elections."

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE RELEASES ECONOMIC FIGURES

LD091348 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI)--According to figures released by the Central Statistics Office, in the first quarter of the year Hungary's socialist sector industry--excluding the food branch--raised its volume only slightly as compared to last year.

The decelerating rate of growth is in confirmity with the annual targets. As compared to 1978, the output of socialist sector industry grew by 5.2 percent, while the rise without the food branch--which alone went up by 6.2 percent--was [figure indistinct] per cent.

The slackening of the growth rate was observed first of all in machine engineering, building material and chemical industries. In keeping with the annual plan stipulations, the sale of industrial products through foreign trade rose by a higher ratio than the deliveries to domestic consumers. In the sales abroad, the dollar-account of transactions were particularly lively.

Sales for investment projects declined this year after a pronounced rise a year back. Hungarian industry stepped up its deliveries to wholesale and retail trade by a modest figure.

The output of construction enterprises in the January-March period rose by 4.3 per cent, while that of building cooperatives by 7.0 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

State purchases of live animals--excepting slaughter pig--registered a considerable growth over the 1978 figure. Export included, 24 per cent more of slaughter cattle was sold, procurement of slaughter poultry was up by 12.2 per cent, while the sale of slaughter pig virtually remained unchanged. But it should be kept in mind that there was no pig export during the period.

In the first quarter of 1979, the population's income from central sources rose by 5.7 per cent as compared to last year.

Computed at comparative prices, the volume of retail trade rose slightly by 2.7 per cent. Within the retail trade, the sale of miscellaneous industrial goods registered the biggest growth--5.9 per cent calculated at comparative prices. The sale of garments went up by 1.3 per cent, while 0.5 per cent more of food and luxury goods were sold.

In the first three months of the year socialist sector units spent 30,000 million forints on investments, that is, 7.8 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

ACZEL ATTENDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD091712 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Summary] The 139th general assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was opened this morning by the academy's president, Janos Szentagothai. The Presidium decided that new officers will be elected every 5 years, the first election to take place in 1980. "Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo, deputy premier, also took part in the general assembly".

BRIEFS

WEATHER ADVERSELY AFFECTS CROPS--Bad winter and persistently cool, rainy weather in Szolnik County has had an adverse effect on arable land. As a result 7,000 hectares are being planted with rice compared to 10,000 last year; autumn barley is only being planted on 3,000 hectares compared with the 10,000 last year and the same has happened to rape. With regard to wheat only 100,000 hectares are being cultivated instead of the 130,000 hectares as planned. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0420 GMT 9 May 79 LD]

GRUDZIEN HEADS DELEGATION AT FRENCH COMMUNISTS CONGRESS

LD091706 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Summary] The 23d Congress of the French Communist Party opens today near Paris. "The congress is being attended by delegations of about 100 communist and workers' parties and of revolutionary movements from many countries, including the delegation of the PZPR headed by Zdzislaw Grudzien, Politburo member of the Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Katowice Party Voivodship Committee."

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ CABLE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO CSSR

LD091700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz have sent a congratulatory telegram marking Czechoslovakia's national day to Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal. It is emphasized in the telegram that Polish and Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation is continually strengthening and developing.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZBOWID CONGRESS

Gierek Meeting

AU091505 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in English 8 May 79 p 1 AU

["The PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Met a Group of Polish Veterans From Abroad"]

[Text] PAP--On 7 May Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, met a group of figures from Polish war veteran organizations abroad participating in the Sixth Congress of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Independence [ZBOWID].

Participating in the meeting were the following PZPR Central Committee Politburo members: Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defence, and Stanislaw Kania, Central Committee secretary.

Present were: Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant General Mieczyslaw Grudzien, minister for the affairs of war vaterans; Stanislaw Wronski, ZBOMID chief board chairman; and Stanislaw Kujda, ZBOWID chief board general secretary.

Participating in the delegation were representatives of the Allied War Veterans Federation in Europe (Belgian section) and the Polish Soldiers Circle in Antwerp; the Circle of Former Soldiers of the First Polish Armored Division in Portigny, France; the Polish Union of War Disabled Persons in the FRG; the Allied War Veterans Federation in Europe (Swiss section); the Center of Polish Organizations in Sweden; and the Council of the Polish Colony in Great Britain.

While offering a cordial welcome to the guests, Edward Gierek emphasized that the visit paid by Polish war veterans figures from abroad to Poland reflected the profound feelings linking them with their homeland. The PZPR Centeal Committee first secretary expressed confidence that during their visit the guests would be able to see the rich achievements of People's Poland.

In an openminded conversation, E. Gierek spoke to the delegation about our country's economic, cultural and other accomplishments, as well as about our fatherland's long term development plans.

While sharing their war memories and their impressions about the present visit to Poland, Polish figures from abroad emphasized that every meeting with the homeland was a deeply emotional and unforgettable experience for them.

Jaroszewicz Closing Address

AU101015 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers at the closing session of the Sixth Congress of ZBOWID in Warsaw on 8 May]

[Text] Dear colleague delegates, dear esteemed guests: The Sixth Congress of the ZBOWID is nearing its end. Its ideological and socioeconomic content and its achievements, as well as the program of activities which has been adopted, constitute the basis for further work by Polish ex-servicemen in the service of their fatherland.

Our union makes its contribution to the implementation of tasks in the development of the country as mapped out by the leading force of our nation--the PZPR. The most precious value in the achievements of the union lies in the progress in uniting ex-servicemen. The basis of this process is the universal conviction that the courage and sacrifices and the blood shed in the name of the freedom of the fatherland all have the same value. The stand of the party and the people's state concerning this matter is clear and unchangeable, as expressed by Comrade Edward Gierek in his speech yesterday. [applause]

The party, the government and all of society treat with the highest respect the people who in the years of the most difficult trials stood up to fight for freedom, independence and social progress and who today, irrespective of their organizational or political origins, are selflessly building the People's Republic, considering the good of all Poles as the highest value.

The stand of ZBOWID members is synonymous with patriotism and political maturity and the generalized experience of the Polish road to freedom. It has been confirmed that thanks to the linking of national events with socialism, the times of backwardness, social injustice and class division are past, as are the times of illusory alliances and erroneous political concepts. All that made our country weak and isolated and prevented it from taking its proper place in the world is also a thing of the past.

In the transformations of the past 35 years the awareness has emerged and solidified that People's Poland is the only correct outcome of our historical experience and is the personification of the vision which has fired generations of Polish soldiers.

It is the historic achievement of the party of the working class that, guided by the highest reasons of state [raoja stanu], it carried out a reorientation of the Polish political thought, turned the biggest military accomplishment into the biggest victory since Grunwald, which was even more precious because it was fully used politically. [paragraph continues]

There was no shortage of efforts by ex-servicemen in the years of making this victory permanent--from the very beginning, when on the ruins we built the foundations of the new Poland and when the first grain was sown on the land of our forefathers which had been recovered from the centuries-long occupation by the Prussians, as well as later, when our country began its socialist construction.

Even today half of our colleagues still work in their professions. ZBOWID members are everywhere where important national problems are solved, where patriotic readiness to work and selflessness and sacrifice are needed. The peoples state showers the veterans with respect and care. We shall continue to improve and expand this concern. We shall extend particular concern to the participants in the national liberation struggle who are invalids or who live alone. In this we count on the active participation of all links of ZBOWID and on assistance from the younger generation--our sons and grandchildren. [applause]

Esteemed participants in this meeting, your anniversary--the 35th anniversary of People's Poland--is approaching. It will be a stimulus for the further enrichment of our ZBOWID activity. The 34th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, which falls tomorrow, as well as the coming 40th anniversary of the Hitlerite attack on Poland, bring to mind--and make it essential to engrave in the memories of Poles--the lessons and conclusions which flow from September 1939: Years of occupation and struggle and the days of victory of 1945. Time has not obliterated the national experience. [applause]

Recalling the immense suffering and crimes endured in the Hitlerite places of torture, and aware of the high sacrifice of blood which we shed to buy back our freedom and independent state life, we Poles have a particular right and moral claim to be proud of the contribution made to overcoming fascism. At the same time we always remember the Soviet Army, covered with heroic glory, which was the main force in the anti-Hitlerite coalition and which was the decisive factor in this victory. The memory of the decisive part played by the Soviet Army in liberating our country will live with us for eternity. In a fighting alliance with this army, soldiers of the Polish People's Army participated in memorable fashion in the liberation of our country in battles on the Bug, Vistula, Odra and Nysa Luzycka, on the Pomeranian embankment in Kolobrzeg and Gdansk, on the bay of Szczecin, then in the storming and capture of Berlin, and in battles at Melnik in Czechoslovakia and on the Elbe.

We respect the selfless and courageous participants in the partisan battles against the invader inside the country and in the antifascist resistance movement in France and Belgium and in other European countries. We respect the Polish soldiers who covered themselves in glory fighting courageously in the armies of the Western Allies in Norway, France, Great Britain, in Africa, Italy, Belgium and Holland. We devote a great deal of attention to retaining the memory of both the individual fates of combatants as well as the history of whole army and partisan detachments. The same applies to the experience of former prisoners in concentration camps and to the contribution made by individual areas of Poland to the victory over Hitlerite fascism.

We turn our thoughts to the historic role played in the struggle against fascist violence by the whole great anti-Hitlerite coalition, and by all armies and soldiers.

In spreading the truth about Poland's fate and history and in evoking pride in the national heritage and the achievements of socialist Poland, we have an important role and duty to play. We have to discharge this duty in particular in regard to young people, whose mission and calling is to continue the deeds of their fathers in a worthy manner.

Let us show and explain to young people the bond which exists between socialism and peace and the prosperity of our nation. Let us remind them that thanks to the Polish democratic left-wing forces, guided by the Marxist-Leninist party of the Polish working class, and thanks to the party's correct political and social program, reborn Poland emerged in a new structural shape, acquired true allies, insured its security and achieved tremendous social, economic and cultural progress. [applause]

The Polish People's Army has inherited and will continue the wonderful traditions and the patriotic armed deeds of the nation. Our army, surrounded with the respect and love of the public, fortified with the ideal of social justice and the system of defense alliances, and equipped with modern combat equipment, is a reliable guard for the peaceful construction and security of the republic. [applause]

For the first time in centuries we have a feeling of national security. We base this feeling on the growing strength of the country and on the alliance and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community. In the fraternal ranks of the states of the Warsaw Pact, Poland is and will be guarding effectively the inviolability of borders, the gains of socialism and international security and peace. [applause]

Esteemed guests and delegates, while working on the country's further development and outlining prospects for the coming decade, the party does not lose sight of the development of events in the world, in particular in Europe. It is the socialist community and in its main force, the Soviet Union, to whom Europe and the whole mankind owe the fact for the first time the forces of revenge, aggression and war cannot determine the fate of the world as they please. Thanks to this, realistic conditions for peace have been created. People's Poland, together with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, is in the forefront of the struggle to strengthen peace. It plays a significant role in efforts for disarmament and in building international relations in the spirit of detente and on the principles of security and cooperation of states and nations.

We have reacted decisively against the activities of nationalistic and revisionist circles in the FRG that do not want to accept the current state of affairs in Europe. We feel anxious and angry about the parody of trials in which war criminals--genocidal killers of Oswiecim and Majdanek--are let off unpunished. We oppose the attempts by the FRG to apply the statute of limitations to the Hitlerite crimes of genocide. Our vigilance and sharp criticism is aroused by the imperialist and hegemonistic policy of the Chinese leaders which threatens peace. The heroic Socialist Republic of Vietnam has recently become the victim of such a policy and the object of armed aggression. We convey to Comrade Deputy Minister Nguyen Thy Dinh heading the Vietnamese delegation our sincere greetings and expressions of solidarity for the Vietnamese nation in its struggle to preserve its independence and integrity. [prolonged applause]

The world as you see is not free of tensions and contradictions. This makes it necessary to unswervingly fight for disarmament and detente, for security and for making a permanent universal improvement in the international situation. It is also necessary to increase vigilance against the forces which are hostile to detente. Poland decisively supports the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, shaped by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the leader of the Soviet nation, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. The same goals are served by our activity in the international arena. It has been highly valued. The latest proof of this is the support gained by the declaration on education worked out on the initiative of Comrade Edward Gierek and introduced in the United Nations by Poland. It was adopted by the United Nations at its last session. [applause]

In activities for peace a significant role is played by our union. This activity is expressed in cooperation with foreign war veterans organizations, in strengthening the brotherhood with antifascist forces and in mobilizing world opinion to fight for peace.

Colleagues, in the lifespan of one generation it was possible for us to achieve the level of development which insures a place for Poland among the highly industrialized countries of the world. We are developing and modernizing our agriculture. We have made significant achievements in the development of science and technology, education and culture, health protection and living conditions for Polish families. Through enormous efforts and outlays we have increased, since 1970, and modernized our national assets. Today we are faced with the task of the effective use of this enormous potential that has risen from our work.

Confident of the social acceptance of our party's program, of high awareness, selflessness and growing qualifications among the working class, villagers, and the intelligentsia, and of the strengthening of socialist economic integration with CEMA countries and mutual cooperation with other countries, we are marching on along the only correct path--the path we have chosen. Its purpose is continuous social and economic progress in our development and in the development of our socialist fatherland for the good of all Poles. [applause]

On behalf of all ZBOWID members I wish to give assurances to the leadership of our party and you Comrade Edward Gierek, here from the rostrum of the sixth congress, that Polish ex-servicemen will always support through good work and intensive activity the great task of building a prosperous and strong Poland. [applause] The slogan which has been reflected in the deliberations of this congress--"prosperity for Poland and peace for the world"--will be our leading thought. We served Poland in the years of war, and today we are giving Poland our efforts and hearts, and our fatherland is flourishing in freedom and independence, in socialism, in unshaken friendship with the Soviet Union, with our southern and western neighbors Czechoslovakia and the GDR and with other socialist countries, and in respectful, friendly and peaceful coexistence with other countries of the world. [applause]

Colleagues, this congress has mapped out the program of activity for the coming years. I am sure that our ZBOWID activists and the newly elected authorities of the union and our whole organization will be able to cope with the new tasks. I wish to sincerely thank the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Comrade Edward Gierek, for his participation in the work of the congress, for his sincere solicitude and concern for the veterans of the struggle for social and national liberation. [applause] I thank the members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of our party Central Committee, the supreme authorities of the United Peasant Party and Democratic Party, the chairman and members of the Council of State, members of the government and the All-Polish National Unity Front, trade union, youth, cooperative and social organizations and representatives of Polish science, technology and culture for taking part in our congress. [applause]

I direct warm expressions of thanks, respect and good will to the representatives of war veterans organizations from abroad, who have pleased us by taking part in our deliberations. [applause] I sincerely thank all invited guests. [applause]

I wish you colleague delegates and, through you, all ZBOWID members and their families, good health, prosperity and the highest prize--satisfaction with the work for People's Poland. I thank the organizers of the congress and all technical support personnel. I also thank the representatives of radio and television accredited to the congress.

I declare the Sixth Congress of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy closed. [applause]

Congress Resolutions

LD082242 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 May, PAP--The 6th Congress of the Polish war veterans organization, ZBOWID, which ended here today, adopted three resolutions, dealing respectively with the struggle against fascism and neo-Nazism, the question of non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and the fortieth anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two. Summaries follow:

Resolution on Fascism and Neo-Nazism

In the resolution, Polish veterans of World War Two note with anxiety that "34 years after the liberation of Europe from Nazi occupation there have been more and more phenomena testifying to the intensification of neo-fascist forces in the West."

ZBOWID says it is especially disturbed by the ample opportunities for spreading fascist propaganda in the FRG and some other West European countries. There are more and more publications glorifying Nazi campaigns and whitewashing the perpetrators of crimes of genocide. Graves of and monuments to the victims of Nazi terror are being desecrated while democratic and antifascist organizations become targets of attacks of neo-Hitlerite militants, the resolution goes on.

The document says ZBOWID is particularly indignant over the legal character of the unions of former SS-men in the FRG, and views the struggle to get the organizations banned as a task of paramount importance.

Resolution on War Crimes and Crimes Aganist Humanity

Noting that 34 years after the end of the war against fascism only a small number of criminals have been brought to trial in the FRG, ZBOWID appeals to the European and world public opinion to join its protest against the plans to apply statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, the most grievious crimes according to international law. We appeal, goes on the resolution, to the governments of all the countries, including the government and parliament of the FRG, to apply universally the principle on non-application of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

In our opinion, it is not a mere domestic affair of the FRG since it is also a question of great moral, educational, legal and international significance with respect to the future of Europe and the world. A decision on applying statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity would be an insult to the morality of the country, which, in fact, would protect criminals, and a manifestation of disrespect for the basic principles of law and human ethics. Such a decision would also encourage new crimes of genocide and endanger peace and security in Europe and the world.

The resolution recalls that during World War Two out of every thousand of Polish citizens, 220 lost their life and that 5,384 thousand Poles were killed in death camps, prisons and mass executions. The fate of hundreds of thousands of children murdered in death camps, those starving and forcibly Germanized was particularly tragic during World War Two.

Resolution on 40th Anniversary of World War Two Outbreak

"We note with concern that the hopes for a lasting peace and democratic development of the world still cannot be fully realized", says this resolution. There are still forces active in the world which threaten peace and security of the nations, owing to the (?strategy) pursued by imperialism which strives to introduce and use, in future, ever more horrifying kinds of mass annihilation weapons, including the neutron bomb, and ever more sophisticated techniques of military operations. The threat of a new universal war whose effects would be unimaginably great have not been removed yet.

"ZBOWID is convinced that the humanity has only one road to go, the road of abandoning the arms race, gradual disarmament and the implementation of the peace programme advocated by the socialist community and all the world associations and organizations which are for peace. A fundamental factor of the durability and stability of peace is the deepening of the atmosphere of confidence and international cooperation which is promoted by the declaration on preparation of societies for life in peace put forth by Poland and adopted at the last session of the U.N. General Assembly.

ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY OVER GERMANY CELEBRATED

ID100930 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 9 May 79 LD

["The Victory Day"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May, PAP--9th May 1945 was the day of victory over Nazism, the date which will be remembered by generations. It marked the end of the biggest and bloodiest war in the history of mankind unleashed by Hitlerite Germany. The Polish nation may pride itself upon the fact that this country had taken an active part in the gigantic struggle for combating the Third Reich and winning lasting peace. From among all countries of the anti-Nazi coalition, Poland was the one which participated in the struggle against Nazi fascism for the longest time. From September 1, 1939, i.e. from the beginning of World War Two till May 9, 1945, Polish soldiers waged a permanent struggle against the Nazi invader and had considerably contributed to the final victory. At the late stage of the war, in April and May 1945, 600,000 Polish soldiers fought against the Nazis.

On May 2, 1945 Polish white and red flags were fluttering in Berlin together with Soviet red banners.

On the occasion of the victory day, Polish society paid tribute to soldiers killed and murdered by German genocide at places of national remembrance, war cemeteries, at monument to soldiers' glory and in other places commemorating the martyrdom of Polish people during the Second World War. In the years 1930-1945 over 6 million Polish citizens lost their lives.

The victory was particularly solemnly celebrated in Warsaw--the (?town) of peace. A ceremonial change of the guards of honour took place in front of the tomb of the unknown soldier in the Zwyciesue Square.

Representatives of the highest party and state authorities, the PUWP Secretary Edward Gierek, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, were seated at the honorary tribune at the Zwyciesue Square.

Subunits, representing all kinds of services arrived at the square. After a review of subunits, a change of guards of honour took place, in front of the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The Polish national anthem was played, and, while the honorary 24 gun salute was given on the bank of the Vistula River, the ceremony of laying wreaths at the tomb began.

The first wreath "from the people", all dressed up in red and white ribbons, symbolizing the tribute paid by all Poles to the heroes of struggle for freedom and independence was laid by Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski, Piotr Jaroszewicz, members of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretariat, leaders of political parties, Polish war veteran's union, ZBOWID, and representatives of the Federation of Socialist Youth Unions.

Next, a wreath was laid by a delegation of the Soviet Embassy to Warsaw and by representatives of diplomatic corps of other socialist countries.

A crowd of Varsovians gathered in the square, among them veterans of war and revolutionary struggle, soldiers, delegations of industrial plants, representatives of scientific and cultural milieus and youth. Also, present were delegations of the diplomatic corps and among them representatives of the countries which had accepted the unconditional capitulation of the Third Reich.

Ceremonies commemorating the 34th anniversary of victory over fascist Germany were held throughout Poland.

Inhabitants of the (?Silesia) region paid tribute to the memory of Poles killed in the struggle for national and social liberation. In the [words indistinct] industrial districts (?sirens) of industrial plants were heard at noon and street traffic was stopped for a while. Wreaths were laid at monuments to soldiers' glory.

An anti-war manifestation was held in Siekierki near Szczecin where the [word indistinct] Polish Army fought for crossing the Odra River in April 1945. Flowers were laid at the Siekierki cemetery in which 2,000 Polish soldiers were buried.

Honorary guards were (?drawn) up at the execution wall of the yard of the death bloc in Auschwitz-Birkenau former Nazi concentration camp. Delegations of youth and industrial plants laid flowers there.

In Gdansk and Gdynia war veterans, soldiers and youth put an honorary guard at the monuments in Westerplatte and in front of the mausoleum of the Soviet Army.

[A] banner gala was hoisted on all warships of the Polish Navy.

BRIEFS

CONTRACT WITH IRAQ--Polimex-Cekop has concluded a contract worth almost 300 million foreign exchange zloty for the supply to Iraq of 10 cellular concrete production plants. The next successive Polish construction materials plants will be built in Baghdad, Karbala and Basrah. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 May 79 LD]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON BURTICA'S ACTIVITIES IN MANILA

Address to UNCTAD Conference

LD091050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0803 GMT 9 May 79 LD

["Address by Romanian Chief Delegate to UNCTAD"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Manila, AGERPRES, 9/5/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, took the floor during the debates of the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The fifth session of the UNCTAD, the Romanian representative said, takes place in the conditions of the persistence of grave economic and social problems in the international life. At the end of the first two UN development decades, the gaps between the rich and poor countries not only have not been bridged but keep deepening. Thus, the goal of liquidating underdevelopment becomes the fundamental cause of the contemporary world, acquires a global interest, for all states irrespective of their degree of development, he stressed.

World economy is seriously disturbed by economic crises, by the monetary-financial and energy crisis, by the perpetuation of inflationary phenomena, he went on. Besides the old restrictions and discriminations, new protectionist measures are still promoted in world trade affecting the developing countries, having negative effects on the international economic collaboration as a whole, on the general economic growth.

After mentioning that the tendencies of redividing the zones of influence are intensifying in the world arena and that at the same time a new policy of collaboration among states is asserting itself, ever stronger grounded on the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, the speaker said:

The peoples' will for disarmament, and first and foremost for nuclear disarmament, is manifesting ever more vigorously. It is imperative that an end be put to the arms race, the military expenditures be halted, the resources thus released being used to a great extent for assisting the developing countries.

He stressed that it was in the interest of all states, of the whole mankind, that consistent actions should be taken for building a new international economic order grounded on full equality and equity which should allow for the more rapid progress of the underdeveloped countries. It is in this way, through structural changes in the world economy and in the system of international economic relations, that the general economic stability, a climate of broad collaboration and peace can be ensured in the world.

Undoubtedly, the speaker went on, the primordial role in speeding up economic growth, in narrowing and bridging the gaps, is played by each developing country's own efforts by allotting, for a long period of time, an important share of the national income for productive investment.

In keeping with this conception, Romania--a developing socialist country--earmarks 33 per cent of her national income for steadily developing the national economy. In the 35 years elapsed since the Romanian people have overthrown the fascist dictatorship by national insurrection and embarked on the road of democratic and socialist development, industrial output increased 42 times.

In spite of the great achievements recorded, Romania still makes great efforts for updating her industry and agriculture, for increasing labour productivity and for bridging the economic, technical and scientific gaps still separating her from the economically advanced countries.

At the same time, starting from the acknowledgment of the unitary and independent character of world economy, Romania steadily expands and diversifies commercial exchanges and economic cooperation with all the socialist countries, with the developing countries, with all the states of the world, no matter what their social system.

Within this general framework, Romania pays special attention to the collaboration with the other developing countries which hold over 20 per cent of her economic exchanges.

In the spirit of solidarity for a faster independent development Romania helps the building of 80 important economic units in numerous countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, making her contribution, according to her possibilities and experience in various domains, to creating industries of special interest for the respective countries. The speaker also mentioned that over 12,000 cadres from developing countries were training in Romania. At the same time 15,000 Romanian experts contributed under cooperation programmes, to the efforts for industrialization of 50 developing countries.

These few figures reflect the consistency with which Romania acts for deepening her economic connections with the developing countries, considering that the intensification of the mutual collaboration of these countries besides their own effort (?in) foreign assistance and the expansion of the relations with the other states is one of the basic factors of speeded up economic and social development, of the building of a new world order.

Romania considers that the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should mark the passage to firm and tangible measures for the implementation of the programme regarding the establishment of the international economic order.

The Arusha documents, in the elaboration of which Romania participated in her capacity as member of the Group of 77, constitute a constructive programme of action in the process of restructuring the international economic relations. According to Romania's conception it is necessary that the functions and contribution of the UNCTAD to the engineering of a new international economic order be enhanced. In this connection we consider opportune the adoption of measures that should lead to the removal of the artificial barriers and discriminatory practices that hamper the expansion of international trade, the prolongation by joint agreement of the current generalized system of tariff preferences after 1981, the finding of practical solutions for increasing the volume of resources which should lead to the growth of the forces of production of the developing countries as well as of the ways allowing for solving the serious international monetary and financial problems.

In the perspective of the special session of the UN General Assembly due in 1980 we consider as necessary the enhancement of the UNCTAD role in preparing the international strategy of the third UN development decade. The elaboration of the new strategy should start from the need for solving the fundamental economic problems of all the developing countries, special attention being paid to the poorly developed, insular and landlocked countries, the Romanian deputy prime minister stressed in conclusion.

Meetings With Counterparts

AU091300 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Text] Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, head of the Romanian delegation to the fifth UNCTAD conference, had working meetings in Manila with the heads of the Cuban, Argentine, Brazilian, Greek, Indian, GDR, Bulgarian, Singapore, and USSR delegations, and with the executive secretary of the Latin American Economic System [SELA], Jaime Moncayo Garcia.

The discussions dealt with UNCTAD affairs, and with possibilities for further developing Romania's relations with those countries and with the states belonging to the Latin American Economic System.

Talks With Philippine Officials

AU092035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Text] Manila, AGERPRES, 9/5/1979--Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, met with Baltazar Aquino, secretary for public highways, and Geronimo Velasco, chairman of the Energy Development Board of the Republic of the Philippines.

Problems were approached on the occasion regarding the Romanian-Philippine economic collaboration, including the cooperation in production, in keeping with the understanding covenanted during the meeting between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ferdinand Marcos.

ANDREI RECEIVES U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT ADVISER NIMETZ

AU092038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1979--Matthew Mimetz, adviser at the State Department of the USA, visited Bucharest over May 6-9. The guest was received by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the development stage and prospects of the relations of many-sided cooperation between Romania and the USA. Opinions were also exchanged on the current problems of security and cooperation in Europe as well as on other international questions of mutual interest.

MEXICAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS ION COMAN

AU092037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1979--General Felix Galvan Lopez, secretary of national defence of the United States of Mexico, arrived in Bucharest on May 9, for an official visit to Romania. The guest was greeted at the Otopeni Airport by Colonel General Ion Coman, minister of national defence, by the first deputy minister and deputy ministers of national defence, by generals and senior officers. Also present were Emilio Caldaron Puig, the ambassador of the United States of Mexico to Romania and members of the Mexican Embassy. Also in the receiving line were military attaches of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest. The same day the Romanian minister of national defence and the secretary of national defence of the United States of Mexico had talks that passed in a cordial atmosphere. In the afternoon, the guest laid a floral wreath at the Memorial of the Heroes of the Homeland.

DALEA, EISENBURGER RECEIVE FRG FREE-DEMOCRAT DELEGATION

AU092032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1979--Mihai Dalea, vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF], and Eduard Eisenburger, vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, met on May 9 Gunter Verheugen, secretary-general of the Free Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the SUF National Council.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, approached were questions of the further development of the relations between the two politic bodies, in the spirit of the relations of collaboration existing between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, in the interest of detente, security and peace in Europe and the world over.

OPREA RECEIVES SOCIALIST COUNTRIES TOURISM OFFICIALS

AU092036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucahrest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1979--Cheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on May 9 the chief delegates to the 14th plenary meeting of the government bodies for tourism from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union. During the interview, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, aspects were approached concerning the development of tourist activities, the evolution of mutual tourist exchanges as well as the possibilities of expanding them in the future. Present was Emil Draganescu, minister of tourism and sports, chairman of the current plenary meeting.

FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU RECEIVES NETHERLANDS BANKER

AU092034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1979--On May 9, Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister, minister of finance, received Hartgert Langman, member of the administration board of the Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. of Holland, who is paying a visit to Romania. During the interview, approached were problems regarding the development of the economic and financial, banking relations between Romania and Holland, as well as the expansion of the collaboration and cooperation between the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade and the Dutch Bank. Participating in the reception was Vasile Voloseniuc, president of the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU091050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucahrest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet addressed a telegram of congratulations to President Gustav Husak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal on the national day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The Romanian people, the telegram reads, views with feelings of valuation the remarkable achievements of the working people of Czechoslovakia under the leadership of the Communist Party for the building of the developed socialist society, for the development of the national economy, for the flourishing of science and culture and the rise of the material and spiritual standard of living of the entire people.

The continuous expansion of the friendly relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the spirit of the joint declaration signed in Bucharest in 1977, the telegram underlines, fully corresponds to the interests of the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples. The conviction is expressed that, by working together, the relations of collaboration between the two parties and countries will be intensified in all fields, on an international plane, in the struggle for peace, detente, security and progress.

9 MAY INDEPENDENCE, VICTORY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Wreathlaying Ceremony

AU091444 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Summary] "On the occasion of the anniversary of Romania's state independence day and of the victory over fascism, wreaths were laid in Bucharest during a ceremony this morning at the Monument to the Heroes of the Struggle for the People's and Fatherland's Freedom and for Socialism, at the Monument to the Fatherland's Heroes and at the Soviet Hero Monument.

"The ceremony was attended by Comrades Gheorghe Radulescu, Virgil Cazacu, Janos Fazekas, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Coman, Nicolae Giosan, Ion Ursu, Ilie Radulescu, members of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council and government, members of the leadership councils of certain ministries, central institutions, mass and civic organizations, active and reserve generals, former commanders on the anti-Hitlerite front, former antifascist fighters and working people's delegations."

Heads of diplomatic missions, military attaches and other members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

Similar wreaths were also laid at the British war cemetery near Bucharest, at the Ghencea military cemetery, at the Soviet soldiers cemetery in Herastrau and Jilava and at the monuments and cemeteries of the Romanian and Soviet soldiers throughout the country.

Press Articles

AU092040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1979--The Romanian newspapers publish extensive articles on the celebration by the Romanian people of two events: the proclamation--102 years ago--of Romania's state independence and the victory over fascism.

The fight for liberty and autonomy, for the right to be master in its own country--the newspapers underline--has always been "the essential determination" of the people, the constant of its existence.

In this respect, the gaining of independence was not a "gift" or the result of the negotiations held in diplomatic offices, but the own work of the Romanian people, the outcome of the heroic fight of the whole nation illustrated by the boldness and the spirit of sacrifice of the Romanian Army on the battlefields, by the material efforts of the population in all regions inhabited by Romanians during the 1877-1878 war of independence.

The winning of state independence had a deep influence on the further evolution of the homeland, gave a strong impulse to the economic and social development, created a lasting base for building the unitary national state, a process completed on December 1, 1918.

As already known, during the next period, the policy of the dominating classes, the ever more accentuated penetration of the foreign monopolies in the homeland's economy caused serious prejudices to the national independence, ultimately leading to the country's enslavement to Hitler's Germany during the Second World War.

The fearless fight of the working people against the policy of subjugating the homeland to the foreign interest and then the fight against the Nazi invasion and Antonescu's fascist dictatorship was carried on during that period under the RCP leadership. The RCP worked for and succeeded in accomplishing the unity of the working class and, on its basis, the unitary front of all progressive and patriotic forces determined to militate for the overthrowing of fascist dictatorship and the chasing out of Nazi invaders. This fight led to the national antifascist and anti-imperialist armed insurrection of August 1944--a true landmark in the homeland's history. The overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship and Romania's joining the anti-Hitler coalition with her entire material and human potential, the heroic fight of the Romanian Army together with the Soviet Army for the complete liberation of the country's territory and then for the liberation of Czechoslovakia and Hungary up to the end of the conflagration, was a substantial contribution of the Romanian people to destroying fascism, to the victory of the peoples in the Second World War.

The act of August 23--SCINTEIA underlines--opened the way for the complete fulfillment of the aspirations of our people to be free and master in its own country, to shape its destiny. The taking over of the political power and national riches by the working class and its allies, the implementation of the policy of high-rate economic development, the creation and consolidation of the moral-political unity around the RCP have laid lasting foundations for the consolidation of national sovereignty, for Romania's assertion among the nations of the world as a socialist, free, independent and sovereign state. This proves--SCINTEIA writes--that the socialist system can ensure a real independence, the multilateral flourishment of the nation, that socialism and independence are an inseparable, organic whole. The Romanian people expresses today, the day of the victory over fascism, its gratitude for the decisive contribution to the victory of the Soviet Union, the country that bore the brunt of war, to the peoples of the USA, England, France and of the other countries in the antifascist coalition, to the heroic resistance movements in Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries, to all the liberation forces in the countries occupies by the Nazis, to the Chinese people and to the other peoples of Asia and worldwide who raised with invincible boldness against the aggressor and in the name of the lofty cause of national liberation.

Highlighting the deep, revolutionary, national and social changes that took place in the last few decades, the assertion of the peoples' will to live and develop freely, SCINTEIA stresses that the national independence appears as a basic idea of our epoch, a prerequisite for the successes in the struggle for the welfare and progress of each and every nation. The world peace and security directly depend on the guaranteeing and the observance of national independence and sovereignty.

Therefore, the historical experience, the vital interests of the peoples highly demand a definite end to be put to the anachronical, imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, intense actions to be more for establishing new international relations grounded on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in the home affairs of other states, mutual advantage--principles validated by the postwar evolution as the only ones able to ensure the free development of each and every nation, a fruitful collaboration among all states--the Romanian press shows.

These are the ideas from which Romania starts as a consistent promoter of the cause of freedom and independence of all peoples, a telling proof of this policy being the visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to several African countries.

Peace--peoples' hopes and aspirations in the days of the victory over fascism--was and still is the lofty command of our times, SCINTEIA underlines. Although almost three and a half decades have passed since the victorious end of the World War II, menacing clouds darken the international situation. The tendencies towards the redivision of the world into spheres of influence and domination--which was one of the main causes of the past world wars--continue to be manifest and to grow stronger, the flames of war burst again in various parts of the world, the old hotbeds of tension are still existing and new ones have occurred. Such aspects are all the more dangerous as they develop against the background of unprecedented arms race, of conventional and nuclear weapons, in the conditions of sharper phenomena of economic crisis in the world. The public opinion has also good reasons for worrying about the actuation and regrouping of fascist elements, about the occurrence of neofascist currents promoting racism, chauvinism, hatred among peoples, violence and war.

In these conditions one cannot forget the tough lesson of history which pointed to the awful consequences of a conciliatory attitude toward fascism, of the lack of vigilance and firmness against the policy of aggression and infringement of the sovereign rights of other states and peoples. More than ever, the advanced social forces, the politicians, all the peoples have the lofty duty, before the present and future generations, to do everything possible to stop a new ascent of fascism, for safeguarding freedom, independence and the very life of all the nations of the world, to ensure world peace.

Having always in view that the two world wars outbroke in Europe, that this continent is still the most heavily armed, consistent efforts should be made for building a solid European security and, to this end, for the translation into life of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, and mostly for passing to measures of military disengagement. The tragic experience of mankind which showed that military preparations lead to war and not to international security, points to the necessity to work firmly and perseveringly for halting the arms race and passing to disarmament measures, first of all nuclear disarmament, so that all the great gains of human thinking should serve only the peoples' welfare and happiness.

The present international situation most stringently requires efforts for extinguishing the hotbeds of tension and war, for solving the litigious problems among states by political means, by negotiations--this being the only rational way, in harmony with the interests of the peoples concerned and of the general peace.

The experience of mankind brings into bold relief the outstanding importance of the peaceful coexistence. If states with different social systems successfully acted together for the common cause of defeating fascism, then more so all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system, can and must actively work together to avoid a new world conflagration, to open broad prospects to international detente and understanding, to resolve the cardinal problems confronting mankind nowadays in accord with the interest of the peoples, of peace.

The peoples' unity in the fight against fascism was undoubtedly a fundamental premise of victory. Hence, the necessity of unity appears as a fundamental requirement. Today, the forces of liberty and peace are stronger than ever; acting in concert they can stop the dangerous course of events, ensure peace and mankind's advance toward progress, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion.

TANJUG REPORTS, COMMENTS ON PRC REPLY TO 17 APR USSR NOTE

LD091432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Beijing--China is ready to discuss with the Soviet Union a broad range of questions in order to normalize and promote mutual relations.

This, TANJUG correspondent in Beijing Aleksandar Novacic has learned, is the substance of the Chinese reply handed to the Soviet Ambassador Shcherbakov in the Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry on 5 May.

This was, in fact, the Chinese reply to the Soviet note of 17 April, which places before China the question of making concrete the proposal on the subject matter, venue, level and time of the proposed Chinese-Soviet talks.

The Chinese reply contains a clearly expressed interest in the talks at which the ways and means of normalizing and promoting the relations with the USSR were to be discussed.

China is ready in particular to discuss promotion of trade, economic relations and cooperation in the field of science, technology and culture.

The content of the Chinese reply has not yet been published in Beijing.

The Chinese reply to the Soviet note is yet another in the series of small but important steps which could be described as the beginning of Chinese-Soviet detente, of the relaxation of tension in their relations. Of course, this process will be a long-term one, very difficult and uncertain. Yet it is believed that the exchange of Chinese and Soviet notes during the past month amounts to a certain incipient element that could lead to talks between the two great countries which share a common border several thousand kilometers long.

During the past 10 years, since the armed conflict on the Ussuri River, China and the USSR have unsuccessfully conducted talks on the solution of border and territorial questions, and they intermittently conducted talks concerning the conclusion of transport, freight and similar agreements.

Of course, Beijing expects no "miracle" in the relations between the two countries, whose interests, international positions and objectives will remain reciprocally opposed and very different for a long period of time. However, an increasing number of people today believe that even in such circumstances a measure of Chinese-Soviet coexistence and relaxation of the present very tense relations can be expected.

Some signs of a toning down of Chinese propaganda activity against the Soviet Union have recently been noticed in Beijing. Beijing television even showed a film recording of the USSR Supreme Soviet session at which Brezhnev was elected president and Kosygin the premier. Earlier on, this would have been virtually unthinkable. This was probably the first time that Brezhnev had appeared on Beijing television in the last 15 years.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON JOSIP VRHOVEC'S VISIT TO INDIA

For the Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service report on the joint communique issued at the end of Josip Vrhovec's visit to India, see the 8 May South Asia section of the Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT.

TITO HOSTS SFRY NONALINED COORDINATING COMMISSION

LD092138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--After today's meeting of the Yugoslav Coordinating Commission for the preparation of our country's participation in the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries, President Josip Broz Tito entertained the participants at a luncheon.

On this occasion Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of all present, congratulated the president of the republic on 9 May, the day of victory. Fadilj Hodza emphasized that in addressing Comrade Tito he is also addressing the famous commander under whose leadership our peoples and nationalities won the victory over occupiers and domestic traitors, and the party and state leader who successfully led us throughout the postwar period and continues to lead us in the struggle for socialist self-managing development and preservation of the country's independence.

President Tito warmly thanked him for the congratulations, and stressed that our revolution still continues under various aspects. After recalling that Yugoslavia has gained a great reputation in the world by its liberation struggle and postwar policy, which is in full harmony with this struggle, the president said, inter alia, that words and deeds must always agree and that we must bear in mind that what we do in the country reflects itself on a wider international plane.

President Tito then spoke about the development of the nonalined movement, its role and Yugoslavia's activity in this movement. After referring to various attempts in the past to split the nonalined countries and to the fact that all these dangers have been overcome, President Tito expressed the conviction that this will also be so in the future and that nobody will succeed in revising the basic principles and endangering the unity of the nonalined movement.

Commission Statement

LD092302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 9 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Brdo near Kranj, May 9 (TANJUG)--Chaired by President Tito, the commission coordinating the preparations for Yugoslavia's participation in the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries held its first session here today.

At the session, it was set out that the conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries is of exceptional political importance both for further strengthening the role and activity of the policy of nonalignment in international affairs and for consolidating the solidarity and unity of the nonaligned movement. All the nonaligned summit conferences to date marked continuity in the nonaligned policy's ascent in the struggle for new and more equitable political and economic relations in the world and most forcefully reasserted the policy's historical indispensability. In this context, it was set out that the growingly expanding struggle of world nations for independence and overall emancipation continues.

The conditions in international relations and, also, the nonaligned movement in which the sixth nonaligned conference is to be held, were assessed as extremely complex.

It was set out that the majority of political, economic and other problems and contradictions in overall world affairs are reflected also in the nonaligned movement.

The independent and nonbloc character of the nonaligned movement, it was set out, has its roots in the national-liberation revolutions which the majority of the countries which have united their international activity on the platform of nonalignment have gone through. The nonaligned movement has expanded by means of democratic and progressive commitments in international relations in the process of the consolidation of the world anti-imperialist and anticolonial revolution and growing of socialism into a world process.

The consolidation of solidarity and unity of action and, with this, also the overcoming of mutual differences and contradictions are doubtless a precondition for the nonaligned policy to be able, at this stage of international relations, to fulfill its historical mission, the statement released sets out.

The sixth nonaligned conference faces numerous tasks of major importance. The conference is to make a full contribution to the solution of disputes and conflicts between some nonaligned countries, disputes and conflicts which today objectively reduce the greatly needed action capacity of the nonaligned movement. All difficulties in the movement can be overcome through a consistent implementation of the adopted principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment.

Yugoslavia believes the cherishing and developing of democratization within the nonaligned movement an important precondition for the success of the movement's actions. The equal participation of all countries in the process of passing decisions and taking stands, decisions and stands which take into account the opinion of all, is the only means for the crystalization of the broadest common denominator of interests and views within the nonaligned movement.

The manifestation of certain contradictions and even conflicts between individual nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia assesses, is an occurrence whose objective causes lie in the diversity of interests of the nonaligned countries and problems left from the past in their relations. These disputes and conflicts between nonaligned countries are spurred and used by certain big powers and bloc groupings for attaining their own, selfish interests.

In this context, the further consolidation of cooperation among the nonaligned in all fields and their increasingly broader reliance on their own forces, to which Yugoslavia will continue making a full contribution, is of exceptional importance.

Yugoslavia considers, it was set out at the session, that the sixth nonaligned conference must define the concept and programme of action for the coming period in international life along the line of the further emancipation of nations and states, on the one side, and of the democratization of international relations, on the other. Further pursuing the basic commitments of the policy of nonalignment, as defined at the previous nonaligned conferences, the sixth nonaligned conference can best contribute to the relaxation of overall international tensions and elimination of their sources and to the construction of the foundations of new and more equitable international political and economic relations.

Within these fundamental commitments, Yugoslavia gives full support to the action for further affirming the basic identity of the policy of nonalingment as an independent and nonbloc factor of international relations. The existence of the policy of nonalignment has been possible in fact due to the policy's own identity and its commitment to transforming overall international political and economic relations and, as part of this, transcending the bloc division of the world.

Yugoslavia will, on the above principles, work for the full success of the conference and attainment of the set goals, it was set out at the session at which the opening statement on Yugoslavia's activity in the preparations for the sixth nonaligned summit was made by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF RECEIVES U.S. ARMY GEN ROGERS

AU091800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--At the Federal Secretariat for National Defense yesterday, Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, received Gen Bernard Rogers, U.S. Army chief of staff, who is on an official and friendly visit to our country and our armed forces. The talks between General Potocar and the guest from the United States passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and they referred to the further development of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. The talks were attended by Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador in Yugoslavia, and Col S. Dotur [name as published], U.S. Army attache. General Rogers also had a meeting with Col Gen Dusan Pekic.

ROMANIA'S RADULESCU ARRIVES 9 MAY FOR 'SHORT VISIT'

LD092203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gheorghe Radulescu, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP, arrived for a short visit to Yugoslavia today, as the personal envoy of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania. Deputy Chairman Radulescu is coming to convey President Ceausescu's personal condolences and to express the solidarity and readiness of neighboring Romania to aid the region stricken by the Montenegrin earthquake.

Deputy Chairman Radulescu was greeted at the border crossing of Vrsac by Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and others. Also in the welcoming party was Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador in Belgrade.

MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD091424 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1136 GMT 9 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)--Malaysia holds that the policy of nonalignment offers the best practical alternatives for small developing countries to answer to challenges and uncertitude of the present-day turbulent world. That is why Malaysia supports the principles of the policy of nonalignment as a political and economic force in the quest for peace, stability and prosperity for all peoples.

This was said today by President of the House of Representatives of the Malaysian Parliament Said Nasir bin Ismail at the end of a Malaysian parliamentary delegation visit to Yugoslavoa.

The head of the Malaysian delegation expressed satisfaction with Yugoslavia and Malaysia having pratically identical views on many world problems, such as detente, various international conflicts, especially the situation in Southeast Asia and the unfavourable tendencies to solve such problems by military interventions. Said Nasir bin Ismail said Malaysia and Yugoslavia had agreed to expand bilateral trade and establish more advanced forms of economic cooperation. The head of the Malaysian delegation invited the president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, Dragoslav Markovic, to visit Malaysia.

PRC AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY DELEGATION ARRIVES

ID100302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 9 May 79 ID

[Excerpt] Belgrade--A Chinese delegation for agricultural mechanization headed by Yang Ligong, minister of agricultural machinery, arrived in Belgrade today. The Chinese delegation is the guest of the Federal Committee for Agriculture.

During the 10-day visit the guests will learn of the achievements of Yugoslav agriculture, particulary in the sphere of mechanization, and will talk to a large number of our managers and experts in this industry. There will also be a review of the opportunities for promoting cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of agroindustry.

PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

ID100310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 9 May 79 ID

[Text] Sarajevo, May 9 (TANJUG)--Ante Budimir, president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Bosnia-Hercegovina, received here today a delegation of the All-Chinese Federation of Trade Unions led by Wang Minwei, the vice president. In the ensuing friendly talk, President Budimir informed his Chinese guests on Bosnia-Hercegovina's political, social, economic and cultural development and its trade-union organizational structure.

In another development, Anto Sucic, president of the Sarajevo City Assembly, received the Chinese delegation and acquainted his guests with the functioning of the delegate system in the city assembly.

BILIC RECEIVES ITALIAN CORPORATION HEAD

ID100542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 9 May 79 ID

[Text] Zagreb--Jure Bilic, president of the Croat Assembly, today received Girogio Mazzanti, president of the Italian hydrocarbon corporation ENI, who is holding talks in Zagreb with the representatives of the Yugoslav organization INA on cooperation. They held a long conversation in which Zdravko Ciric, vice president of the assembly; Vjekoslav Cemeljic, vice president of the Croat Executive Council; and Vladimir Lemic, general director of INA, also took part.

They discussed the advancement of the already existing cooperation between ENI and INA in the field of petrochemical industry, joint investments and appearance on the markets of third countries, as well as in joint prospecting in the Adriatic and undertaking of measures to protect the Adriatic area.

The representatives of both organizations informed the assembly president about the agreement which has just been signed on long-term cooperation in the field of petrochemical industry and other areas, especially about the development of cooperation with the petrochemical organizations of several nonalined developing countries.

DJURANOVIC CONGRATULATES VATICAN'S CASAROLI

AU091802 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 5 May TANJUG--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Agostino Casaroli, acting secretary of state and president of the Council for Church and Public Affairs of the Vatican:

"On the occasion of your appointment as acting secretary of state and president of the Council of Church and Public Affairs, please accept my sincere congratulations and best wishes for the successful fulfillment of your high mission."

RELATIONS WITH POLAND REVIEWED PRIOR TO WOJTASZEK VISIT

ID091846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1733 GMT 9 May 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)--Emil Wojtaszek, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Poland, is arriving on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow. He will have talks with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec.

Bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland has been developing very well. This year, the value of Yugoslavia's trade with Poland should total 730 million dollars. The current medium-term economic development plan (1978-80) provides that the two countries exchange only in automobile industry reach the total of 800 million dollars [as received]. The two countries intensively cooperate in other fields as well, above all in culture, science, information. Departments of the language and literature of all Yugoslav peoples work at four Polish universities. In Poland, Yugoslav writers are translated in a great number. A publishing house in Lodz publishes a special library of Yugoslav writers. Yugoslav-Polish friendship was manifested once again a short time ago, in the April days of disastrous earthquake that devastated the Adriatic coast of Montenegro, southwestern Yugoslavia. At that time, many noticed that relief aid from Poland arrived among the first, and this in 26 big plane-loads, although Poland suffered heavy damage last winter because of disastrous floods that affected some of its parts.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON JAPANESE CP-CPSU TALKS IN MOSCOW

ID091740 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 9 May 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, May 9 (TANJUG)--Talks being held here between Vice President of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Japan Tomio Nishizawa and high-ranking officials of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union could precede, in the opinion of observers here, an early meeting between the two parties' topmost leaders. Thus, relations between the Communists Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Japan would fully return to normal.

The decisive step towards a normalization of relations between the two parties was made in mid-April at the Moscow talks between Nishizawa and Suslov and Ponomarev, it is thought here. These relations were completely broken off in 1964. On the occasion of Nishizawa's talks with Suslov and Ponomarev a communique was released saying that "the questions which in the past led to the severance of relations between the two parties were considered."

The Japanese CP leadership favorably received this communique saying that representatives of the CPSU emphasized that their party consideres the Communist Party of Japan "as a united party which represents the Japanese communist movement" and that the "Soviet side has nothing in common with the antiparty activity of various groups and former members of the Japanese CP."

Tomio Nishizawa said, however, that still to be found between the two parties are some serious differences as an obstacle to a full normalization of relations. Nishizawa has been in Moscow for three days now. On the other hand, perceivable indentify of views on how to tackle some current international questions was asserted.

TANJUG REPORTS ON CHICAGO TRIAL OF 'CHETNIK TERRORISTS'

ID091308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 9 May 79 ID

[Text] Washington, May 9 (TANJUG)--The trial in Chicago of a group of six Chetnik terrorist who planned to plant a bomb in the Yugoslav Club in Chicago proceeds according to the schedule. In spite of efforts by the defence to protract the trial and its resorting to legal stratagems in order to mitigate the allegations of the indictment, Judge Hubert Will is determined to end the trial as foreseen, by the end of this month, reports from Washington state.

In its first report from the trial, the Chicago TRIBUNE cites one of the defendants, Priest Kajevic, who during the preparations for the planting of the bomb in the Yugoslav (?Club said that it would be a bigger contribution) after the Second World War, and that he cared nothing about the Americans being present in the club.

All the witnesses heard so far have confirmed the allegations of the indictment and produced evidence that the accused were undoubtedly intent on terrorist acts which have nothing to do with any political or ideological reasons as insisted upon by the defence. Among the witnesses appeared FBI agent Thomas Dean who had found explosives in the house of one of the defendants.

MORE PRESIDENCY FOREIGN POLICY REPORT PASSAGES QUOTED

ID091256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0844 GMT 9 May 79 ID

["From the SFRY Presidency Report (Foreign Policy)"-- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Special Attention Paid to Relations With Our Neighbors

"Yugoslavia is developing cooperation with practically all countries in the world with the exception of a few regimes denounced by the world public. It pays special attention to her relations with neighboring countries. As a Balkan, Mediterranean and European country in a sensitive geostrategic situation our country will continue to act as a factor for stability and will seek support for its own security and guarantees for its unhampered political, social and economic development in the broadest possible international cooperation.

At the same time, whenever possible Yugoslavia will contribute to all postive tendencies in international relations." This is noted in the SFRY Presidency report which the Yugoslav Assembly committees have just begun to discuss.

"In relations with her neighbors Yugoslavia is guided by the principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and exerts efforts to develop all forms of political, economic, cultural and other cooperation in the desire, in so doing, to contribute to good-neighborly relations and friendship."

"Yugoslavia proceeds from its principled stand," notes the SFRY Presidency report, "on the positive role which national minorities should have in consolidating trust, friendly relations and all-round cooperation between neighboring countries. On this basis Yugoslavia expresses her conviction of the need for full equality and optimum conditions of a free national development of all our nationalities, and consistently implements it in her own practice. In so doing, the nationalities of Yugoslavia are becoming equal subjects of our political and social life based on self-management. The status of nationalities in Yugoslavia has never been conditioned on reciprocity or on concrete relations between our country and some of her neighbors."

For a New International Economic System

During the past 2 and 1/2 years, which is the period covered by the SFRY Presidency report, Yugoslavia paid special attention to the struggle for the implementation of a new international economic system. In judging that the deepening gulf between the most developed and the developing countries entails many dangers for stability and security in the world, and that the constant deterioration of the economic situation has an adverse effect on political relations as well, our country, together with the nonalined and developing countries, stresses that the establishment of new and more equitable relations between the developed and the developing countries will make possible the overcoming of crisis situations in the world economy and greater democratization of international relations. The SFRY Presidency believes that the new international economic system, in view of its general significance for the nondeveloped part of the world, has become a platform on which the broadest possible action unity of nonalined and developing countries can be established.

In its policy, the report goes on to stress, Yugoslavia opposed attempts to undermine or revise the concept of a new international economic system by the developed countries which endeavored to create confusion and tried, by resorting to partial measures, especially towards the least developed countries, to introduce discord among the developing countries. Yugoslavia is making maximum effort to establish a dialog between the "Group of 77" developing countries and the developed industrial countries in order to devise solutions along the lines of respect for general vital interests. In so doing, it opposes the artificial dilemma of confrontation or dialog, and also the tactics of procrastination by the developed countries.

A certain progress has been attained in recent years in the promotion of economic relations between the SFRY and the nonalined and developing countries. In the period between 1972 and 1978 Yugoslav commodity exchange with the developing countries increased several times over. However, the share of this trade, which is about 15 percent of Yugoslavia's overall commodity exchange with foreign countries, is still far below the estimates of reaching the 25 percent figure in 1980. There is the unfavorable fact that this cooperation is concentrated on a small number of countries, especially since higher and more meaningful forms of cooperation--industrial cooperation and specialization, joint investments, and the like--are inadequately represented in our economic relations with these areas.

In the ensuing period, says the SFRY Presidency report in conclusion, Yugoslavia will involve itself in the development of bilateral relations with a great number of countries with which she entertains comprehensive forms of cooperation, in the conviction that bilateral relations, reciprocal knowledge and friendship constitute a condition for successful activities of the world community concerning peace, progress and democratization of international relations.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON SFRY PRESIDENCY REPORT ON DEFENSE

AU091630 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 May 79 p 6 AU

[D.I. excerpts "From the Report of the SFRY Presidency to Yugoslavia's Assembly: To Defend and Protect Our Country"]

[Text] The international situation, which is fraught with threats to peace, and the arms race compel our country among others to devote extraordinary attention toward security and defense. It is precisely because of this that it is necessary within the framework of strengthening our country's defense capability to further develop the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and to strengthen the armed forces in every respect. This appraisal is made in the report submitted by the Presidency to Yugoslavia's Assembly for consideration.

The past results show that society's preparations for functioning under the conditions of an all-people's defense war essentially have been carried out successfully. The achievements of the last few years represent a new quality in the socialization of the defense function. The country's defense has, to a great extent, ceased to be the exclusive concern of the state. Organized in the associated labor, local communities, self-managing interest communities, social organizations and delegate assemblies, the working people and citizens are increasingly carrying out their defense tasks with effectiveness.

The defense plans are coordinated at all levels and in all political structures ranging from the basic and other organizations of associated labor and local communities and communities to the federation. The report further says that the preparations of the economy and the social activities for functioning under war conditions must be carried out on a wide and long-term basis by implementing defense criteria, that is, by elaborating the development plans in accordance with the needs of the country's defense. To achieve an even greater success in this respect it is necessary to insure a direct involvement of the working people in all organizations and associations.

By its organization, combat readiness and moral strength, the Yugoslav People's Army is always ready to prevent sudden aggression, to resist the first blows of the aggressor and thereby make possible its own mobilization and the mobilization of other defense forces in society. It is prepared to carry out all forms of combat actions independently and jointly with the territorial defense forces. It is through the implementation of development plans that the organization and formation structure of the Yugoslav People's Army is being further perfected with an aspiration to a greater flexibility in the formation of various units which would be capable under concrete conditions to carry out combat actions against a possible aggressor.

Territorial defense is being developed on the basis of the plans adopted by all sociopolitical communities as well as on the basis of a previous coordination of views and unified foundations. This form of defense must be further developed as the widest form of an organized all-people's resistance. The entire force of the major part of territorial defense must be in the organizations of associated labor and local communities, that is, in the self-managing organizations, communities and communes. By its character and by its tasks this territorial defense is much wider than its military organization.

The report further points out that considerable resources have been invested for research and development and for the modernization of production facilities for arms and military equipment. It is in this manner that conditions are being created under which from year to year more and more arms and equipment are being produced within the country and this fact increases our reliance on our own forces and reduces our dependence on imports. The Yugoslav People's Army obtains the major part of its arms and equipment from our own specialized organizations.

The standard of living of the military personnel is improving in accordance with our real possibilities. The quality of food for soldiers has been raised to a higher level. The barracks housing conditions for soldiers as well as the clothing for soldiers have been improved. The health care for soldiers is now more successful and the cultural and sports activities of soldiers are becoming better and better.

From year to year the Yugoslav People's Army is receiving young men who have greater knowledge, a higher level of education and generally a higher cultural level and more highly developed awareness about our socialist society. The recruiting shows a constantly decreasing number of those who are permanently unfit for military services and thus last year only 0.3 percent of the total number of the recruits due for military service were permanently unfit for this service.

The protection and saving of people and of national resources from military actions represent one of the essential prerequisites for a successful conduct of war. Under the contemporary conditions there are no longer any safe zones or territories. For this reason the civil defense requirements must be fulfilled in a more organized manner and on a wider basis within the general defense preparations of the country. Differing from the preceding period, the civil defense has been considerably strengthened. About 3.5 million citizens participate in the preparations and training for self-protection, that is, for self-aid.

The results achieved to date in the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection provide a solid basis for every individual workingman and citizen to defend and protect his self-managing socialist community in a direct and organized manner, this part of the SFRY Presidency's report concludes.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DISCUSS INTERNAL SECURITY

AU091727 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 May 79 AU

[Slavoljub Sljepcevic report]

[Text] The SFRY Assembly continues to examine the SFRY Presidency report. The Federal Chamber Committee for Internal Policy and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Committee for the Social Plan and the Development Policy have assessed that the report will serve to speedily eliminate the many noticed problems and contradictions in our society. Slavoljub Sljepcevic reports:

The members of the Internal Policy Committee pointed out the significant results achieved in social self-protection. The security services work in a responsible, efficient and professional way. The assessments in the report impose the obligation of a further systematic development of social self-protection. In the discussion, the role of the public information media was positively assessed in informing the working people and citizens about the tasks of social self-protection as well as about hostile actions in the country and abroad.

The Committee for the Social Plan and Development Policy pointed out that in the 2 and 1/2-year period which elapsed since the Presidency submitted its first report, progress has been achieved in the country's socioeconomic development. On the basis of the report it is necessary to determine the tasks and to make efforts to eliminate the contradictions. The next medium-term plan should be the backbone of a new self-managing system of planning. This implies more work in finding more stable flows of business acitivities and in searching for solutions within the self-managing machinery and method of activities. It was said at the session of the Committee for the Social Plan and Development Policy that the agreements in the federation must be attained on the basis of a full equality of the republics and provinces.

TANJUG Report

LD092323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The members of the public and state security services, in successfully carrying out the tasks placed within their competence, have manifested a high level of political awareness. Thanks to their activity, our working people and citizens carry out their everyday affairs in favorable and peaceful conditions--it was stated today at the session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Internal Policy. The delegates debated today, under the chairmanship of Joze Bozic, the report of the SFRY Presidency, primarily that part of the report dealing with the problems of protection of the constitutional order. The delegates underlined that by socialization of security affairs and by realization of the regulations of the constitution and law, conditions have been created which guarantee that the work of the security organs and services are directed exclusively upon eliminating hostile and other socially harmful activity. Eduard Cencic (Croatia) stressed that insofar as we broaden the front of self-management, so we will limit the scope for the activity of enemies and opposition.

Stressing the importance of self-protection and socialization of security tasks, Cencic said that the security service is neither above nor beyond society but is an integral part of society which has an exceptionally important role within the framework of social self-protection. Cencic also stressed that the struggle against the enemy cannot be waged by repression alone but primarily by the political and other action of the whole of society.

Also taking part in the debate was Drasko Juristic, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, who informed delegates about the situation regarding security and the measures and actions of the security service. In the recent period the internal affairs organs have constantly improved their organization and enhanced their methods of work. The practice has been established between the internal affairs organs in the federation, republics and provinces for regular collective reviews of the agreements on all important issues of security, which without doubt contributes to strengthening their functional and actional unity and efficiency.

GENERAL NOTES ROLE OF ARMED FORCES, MILITARY POLICY

LD091114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0906 GMT 9 May 79 LD

["NARODNA ARMIJA: A Reliable Prop of Combat Readiness of our Armed Forces"--TANJUG heading]

[Text] Belgrade--The development of alertness, security, and self-protection as factors of combat readiness and their links with all-people's defense and social self-protection, as a unified system of social prevention and of foiling aggression in our country, has a mobilizing role and is the only alternative to the dangers which threaten the security and defenses of our socialist self-management and nonalined community.

It is also the starting point of its internal firmness, position and reputation in the world. This was stressed by Col Gen Branislav Joksovic, head of the Security Administration of the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, in his interview with NARODNA ARMIJA in connection with the Security Service anniversary.

Speaking of the organization and of the readiness of our armed forces to carry out the tasks concerning security and self-protection, General Joksovic stressed that the continued actions by the Security Service and organs, by all other factors of the armed forces and by society as a whole increasingly narrows the scope for enemy and other subversive activity.

All attempts to belittle our socialist self-management development and our principled nonalined foreign policy give rise to indignation among members of our armed forces, and they become even more convinced of the correctness of the road along which we are marching. It is a fact, added General Joksovic, that these circles do not understand what constitutes the strength of our society, our unity and firmness and the resolve of all our nations and nationalities to continue to defend the socialist self-management system and the nonalined and independent position and policy of the SFRY.

We attach the greatest importance to the training and education of the members of our armed forces in security and self-protection. The successful resistance to intelligence-subversive and other enemy activity is also contributed to by a high level of military expert and ideological-political training and technical expertise of security organs and military police. By providing expert training for security and military police organs, we are creating a cadre which is in a position successfully to resist all forms of activity by external and domestic enemies.

Speaking of military police as an important factor of security and self-protection of our armed forces, General Joksovic stressed that its role, both in peacetime and during a possible war, in providing security for command headquarters and for important military objects and personalities and also in securing order and regulating and controlling traffic, is irreplaceable. However, its most important role, stressed General Joksovic, is that it is organized, equipped and trained to deal with subversive-terrorist groups who in the recent past were not all that infrequently sent into our country by foreign intelligence services and by extremist Yugoslav emigrees. Exemplary moral-political and professional training of the military police units, tested at numerous exercises and other trials last year, testifies to the readiness of our military police to carry out all the tasks entrusted to it, said in conclusion Col Gen Branislav Joksovic, head of the Security Administration in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense.

SERBIAN COUNCIL DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

AU091042 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] TANJUG--As a part of its regular work program, the Republican Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia for Relations With Foreign Countries at its session yesterday under the chairmanship of Radovan Pantovic examined the SFRY's relations with its neighboring countries and the participation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the development of this cooperation. Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and representatives of other organs and organizations of the republic took part in the work of the council.

Special attention was paid to the opportunities and tasks in the further expansion of cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical and other fields. [paragraph continues]

Questions concerning the parts of the peoples of the SFRY living as national minorities in neighboring countries were also examined.

It was pointed out that the Socialist Republic of Serbia, together with other socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, is making an active contribution to the setting and the implementation of a uniform policy of the SFRY in the development of equal relations and cooperation with the neighboring countries.

BORBA REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

LD091356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 9, (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily BORBA writes today that the promotion of relations with neighbouring countries remains Yugoslavia's long-term and lasting commitment, despite the complex problems in relations with certain partners. In commenting on Yugoslavia's relations with Hungary, BORBA concludes that Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation is good and successful, and notes that possibilities exist for the further expansion and promotion of this cooperation. Relations with Romania are traditionally good, the daily writes. The two socialist countries have always maintained meaningful, constructive and positive good-neighbourly relations, BORBA specifies. Yugoslav-Austrian relations are marked by an open dialogue and efforts for the strengthening and expansion of economic and other forms of cooperation, although some unresolved questions concerning the position of Yugoslav minorities in Austria are still burdening on bilateral relations, notes BORBA.

However, the improvement of the position of minorities in the neighbouring countries in general is Yugoslavia's long-term committment and should be carried out step by step, BORBA writes. Yugoslavia does not make good neighbourly cooperation conditional on the solving of this problem, although it will not abandon, of course, its basic principles, the commentary points out.

Although relations with Bulgaria are the most complex, Yugoslavia will continue efforts for the expansion of contacts and the strengthening of political and economic cooperation with this country, writes the daily. The paper holds that a satisfactory degree of mutual confidence has not been achieved owing to Bulgaria's refusal, above all, to recognize the Macedonian national minority and the existence of the Macedonian nation altogether. However, it is to the greatest possible interest of both countries to restore mutual confidence and cooperation and to patiently work towards overcoming the open problems existing in their relations, BORBA assesses.

Yugoslavia and Greece have lately developed positive cooperation in steady relations, writes BORBA . It adds that in the considerably improved general atmosphere, the two Balkan partners can further develop even wider cooperation and also deal with some of the outstanding questions.

Even though at present there are no conditions for development of political relations with Albania on any larger scale because of the specific position and insularity of this country, BORBA believes that there are some signs of improvement. It is in the interest of both countries to have independent and stable neighbourhood, to widen and diversify all forms of cooperation, concludes BORBA's commentator.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO TODO KURTOVIC

LD091122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent Todo Kurtovic, President of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of your 60th birthday, I am sending you cordial felicitations and wishes for good health and personal happiness.

"With your many years of revolutionary and hard work during the national liberation struggle and socialist construction you have made your full contribution to our socialist community, the consolidation of brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and to the policy of peaceful cooperation and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and other countries.

"I hope that in the future, too, you will achieve many successes in your involvement with the further development of our socialist self-management society."

BANKING OFFICIALS SEE LIQUIDITY AS 'CRITICAL ISSUE'

LD091334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--During two of their consecutive sessions held within a period of 1 month, the delegates of the Executive Committee of the Association of Yugoslav Banks noted that liquidity is a very critical issue at the present time. If one is to judge by the rate of industrial production, one might get the impression that the economy is doing fine. The increase in industrial production of 9.5 percent during the first 3 months this year compared with the same period last year might suggest that everything is going full steam ahead. However, this is one side of the coin. Only when one sees the reverse side, primarily the import-export data, does one realize that the disparity between the two is not accidental. The fact is that the physical volume of exports is identical with the one for the first quarter of 1978, but that imports have gone up considerably. This is one of the reasons why money in the banks is disappearing and why there is not too much of it in the bank accounts of industry either.

If one considers excessive investments last year, which did not abate at the beginning of this year, it becomes clear where the funds have gone. As there is no intention of going back on restricting the amount of money in circulation and bank credits, it is clear that the ensuing months, as far as liquidity is concerned, will not bring calm. Money will be required--approximately the same amount now--so it may be a good idea to start searching for it and finding in whose accounts it can be found--of noneconomic activities, of self-management interest communities, or whatever. In their accounts the dinar is not being put to use and yet this is the need imposed by the present economic and monetary developments.

GOVERNOR OF NATIONAL BANK RULES OUT DINAR DEVALUATION

LD100232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0924 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)--The governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, Ksente Bogoev, has categorically rejected as arbitrary the speculations in the foreign press about a possible devaluation of the Yugoslav dinar. The devaluation of Yugoslav currency is out of the question, said Bogoev at a session of the Association of Yugoslav Banks. By the floating exchange rate of the dinar, we successfully adjust its value to the changes on the world monetary markets while respecting at the same time the economic stabilization targets in the country. According to Belgrade daily POLITIKA, Bogoev said at this session that in implementing the policy of the exchange rate of the dinar Yugoslavia strictly observes the competitiveness of Yugoslav goods on foreign markets and the stabilization of economic trends in the country. Although these two tasks are basically contradictory, this policy has for years been successfully carried out, Bogoev stressed.